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INDONESIA

EDUCATION MINISTER ON REWRITING OF HISTORY BOOKS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 May 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] The intent of the presidential directive on compiling a history of the 1950-65 period, as explained by MENKO KESRA [coordinating minister for public welfare] Alamsjah Ratu Perwiranegara last Monday [4 May], is not the writing of new history books. "What more requires our attention now is how best to acquaint our young people with contemporary history."

MENDIKBUD [Minister of Education and Culture] Fuad Hassan made this statement in reply to a question from the press after visiting President Soeharto at the Bina Graha on Thursday [7 May].

He said that in his opinion there is no need to write new history textbooks, for the existing ones are suitable. That does not mean that all history textbooks are right about everything. All textbooks, in whatever subjects, will of course undergo "review" for the purpose of improvement. That is normal and includes history textbooks.

"If you mean there is a history book with errors, please point it out so that it can be replaced," he asked. As an example, he noted a book published by Balai Pustaka in 1985 that contained inaccuracies. The book was replaced.

He said that, on the other hand, people who have not read a particular book should not ask that it be corrected merely on the basis of hearsay. "And don't let there be a case of not even knowing which book you are talking about," he asserted.

He emphasized that history textbooks must be distinguished from history books for reading. There are many history books for reading; everyone can buy and read them. History textbooks are those provided to schools, especially SLTP's [junior high schools] and SLTA's [senior high schools]. "I think they are suitable enough." However, he added, there is of course no end to writing history. "Sometimes a person who gets sick is recorded in history, whereas the death of another person is not," he declared.

Contemporary History

He said real works of history are wanted for presenting contemporary history to young people. "'History' is needed, but not 'his story' by each author, meaning each one telling his own version."

Everyone agrees, he said, that histories should be as objective as possible. "Not only interpretation of history, but the mere selection of facts to be included in history has its reasons. For example, why is one thing included in history and another is not?" As another example, who decides which dates are chosen as historic dates?

"There is history determined by man, but there are men who are created by history. Great men determine history, but others say that history creates history. I don't know which is right. The problem is like the dispute over whether the chicken or the egg comes first."

He wants history books for reading to be actually read by people. Take, for example, the 1966 trial of PKI figures by Ali Said SH [master of laws] (now chairman of the Supreme Court), who was judge of the special military tribunal. That is historical reading probably not found in history books. There are many details of the New Order in it.

When asked whether he had been contacted by the MENKO KESRA about the presidential directive, Fuad Hassan said he did not want to be premature in saying something. Nevertheless, he had some thoughts of "hoping there will be a way for a reference book on the events of 1966."

When asked for a statement on whether it is true that young people now lack understanding of the history of the nation, especially from 1950 to the G30S/PKI [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] revolt of 1966 [as published], the MENDIKBUD said there are some people who have come to that conclusion. Even if the conclusion is accurate, however, that does not mean new history textbooks are needed, for textbooks are not the same as reading books. Furthermore, even if there are enough history textbooks, they are useless if not read, added Fuad Hassan.

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INDONESIA

COMMENTS ON PPP'S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Shedding Islamic Character

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 May 87 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--It will be a long time before the Development Unity Party (PPP) possibly becomes an open party, because Islamic characteristics have been rooted in it since the birth of Islamic parties during the colonial period. If the PPP becomes an open party, its Islamic character is not certain to disappear, just as it did not vanish from UMNO [United Malays National Organization], the governing party in Malaysia.

Dr Burhan Magenda, a member of the teaching staff at the FISIP-UI [Sociology and Political Science Faculty of the University of Indonesia], explained this to KOMPAS in Jakarta in a conversation about the PPP's prospects in the modernization of Indonesian politics.

He said the process of the PPP's becoming an open party cannot be forced but will take place gradually. The PPP's Islamic character may still be evident in the next several elections.

Although there were many PPP campaign workers in the recent election who were not reluctant to admit that the PPP is not an Islamic party, its leaders are Muslims. That demonstrates its strong Islamic character.

Because of that Islamic character, the PPP will promote Islamic aspirations. GOLKAR can also be a channel for Islamic aspirations, but it does not have an Islamic character. Of course, "Islamic character" means not merely a label but values or substance. This situation has come about because all sociopolitical organizations, including the PPP, are now based on Pancasila.

The future development of the PPP may be somewhat like that of UMNO, the largest and governing party in Malaysia. Officially, the party is secular, but all of its members are Muslim Malays.

Change in Aspiration

Burhan Magenda explained that the Islamic character that will continue to mark the development of the PPP will not be practical ideology but an Islamic philosophy translated into daily life. Such an Islamic philosophy not only is found in the PPP but is also spreading in GOLKAR, the PDI (Indonesian Democratic Party), Islamic community organizations, and even in the bureaucracy.

The development of that Islamic philosophy within GOLKAR and the PDI is being fostered by Muslim groups within each of those sociopolitical organizations. Within GOLKAR, for example, are the Islamic Preaching Council, the Combined Action Group for Furtherance of Islamic Education (GUPPI), the Association of GOLKAR Islamic Scholars, and the newly formed AMTI (Islamic Unity Youth Movement), headed by Harry Azhar Aziz, former general chairman of the PB [Executive Council] of the HMI [Muslim College Students Association].

Improvement of Image

Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 7 May 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 7 May--The future of the PPP depends greatly on whether the party will be able to consolidate itself and whether it improves its image in the eyes of its supporters.

Drs Lukman Harun, deputy chairman of the Central Board of Directors of Muhammadiyah, made that statement on Wednesday afternoon [6 May].

In connection with the results of the 23 April elections, in which there was a decline in PPP voters, Lukman Harun analyzed the outlook of the party in the future as increasingly bleak. Traditional Muslim voters will continue to decrease in number and will become discriminating voters. He said that the public is becoming smarter by the day and is able to understand whether the organization is useful.

The public will evaluate what the PPP has done for them. Furthermore, the party must improve its leaders and their leadership so that they will be acceptable to the Islamic community and to the public, and the PPP must ensure that it communicates well.

Look at Pak Domo's (Manpower Minister Sudomo) constant visits to Islamic boarding schools. You may ask yourself whether PPP General Chairman J. Naro has done that. Naro did it only during the campaign," he said.

Lukman Harun, who was once secretary general of PARMUSI [Indonesian Muslim Party], asked what the PPP has done for its voters. Discriminating voters, such as young people, will observe the role of the party in the DPR [Parliament] and in its support for the GBHN [Outline of State Policy]. The PPP's community of voters will evaluate its capabilities and demonstrate their judgment in the 1992 elections. On that basis, Lukman Harun concluded that the PPP's situation will become more difficult.

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INDONESIA

PDI LEADER OUTLINES PARTY'S POLICY

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 2 May 87 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, SUARA KARYA--The PDI (Indonesian Democratic Party) will continue to be a Pancasila force and a partner of the government in developing the Indonesian people and state. The PDI will not identify itself either as a Soekarnoist force or as a "people power" confronting the government. The PDI will make itself clearly a party of the younger generation and a party of the future.

Drs Soerjadi, general chairman of the PDI DPP [Central Executive Council], made that statement on Friday [1 May] at his office on Diponegoro Street in Jakarta as he marked the completion of the first year of the PDI DPP administration under his leadership. The PDI DPP administration, which was a result of the the Third PDI Congress, was announced in Jakarta on 2 May 1986.

Soerjadi emphasized that in the climate of Pancasila democracy the PDI will always be prepared as a Pancasila force to support any national development that is based on Pancasila and the '45 Constitution. The PDI will not have any confrontation with the government, but, in the climate of Pancasila democracy, will continue to propose corrections to ensure that development policies are for the good of the people. The PDI will consistently promote democracy, but that does not mean the PDI will become a "people power" like that of the Philippines. Such a situation is not consistent with the culture of Pancasila democracy. "The PDI will not become a Soekarnoist force, either, and any rumor to that effect is a fabrication," he asserted.

New Order

He said further that the PDI is a child of the New Order, and for that reason every position and endeavor of the PDI is related to the New Order's determination to implement Pancasila purely and consistently. The PDI calls on all groups, especially young people, to meet the challenge of the future unequivocally. The PDI therefore stands clearly as a party of the young and a party of the future. The PDI opens its doors wide to the young so that they may develop themselves, because the present and the future are the duties, responsibilities, and concerns of the young. "Therefore, we turn to young people at every step we take," he said.

But this does not mean, Soerjadi added, that the PDI does not regard the past. On the contrary, the PDI acclaims the history of the past and honors it. The past is past, however, and responsibility for it has been concluded. The task now is the task that has been taken up by young people in the PDI. In the struggle for the future, however, the PDI will embrace everyone, gather all existing potential, and not blame anyone. "That is our joint responsibility, so that no one will be hurt, demeaned, or pushed aside by the current PDI leadership," he stated.

Sham

To support his position, Soerjadi said the present PDI leadership is not going to purge figures of the past, for such action would not teach anything but would merely create a sham stability. The people who would be purged would not stay quiet but would form an opposition that would threaten the PDI itself. "If there are opponents, let us talk with them in an open forum. A democratic attitude must be genuinely expressed within the the PDI," he declared.

He said the democratic pattern espoused by the PDI leadership is certain to differ sharply from the positions of other politicians. "I have greater faith in the process of democracy. I am honest about this, for I am confident it will bring about improvement, provided that the leaders are truly worthy of being acknowledged as leaders. I do not worry about attempts to undermine my leadership as long as I am on the right path. If I should deviate, however, misgivings will arise, even though there may not be such attempts. Therefore, I ask all my friends to warn me if I should wander," he said.

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GROWTH OF RICE OUTPUT IN CENTRAL JAVA SLOWING

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 2 May 87 p 6

[Text] Sukoharjo, SUARA KARYA--Growth in rice production in Central Java has declined at a rate of 0.1 percent per year during the last three planting seasons. In fact, in some areas, like Sukoharjo Regency, the harvest volume in 1986 declined by 0.5 percent to only 225,444 tons of dry paddy for milling (GKG).

According to Engr Achmad Wazir, the situation is a serious threat to the permanence of self-sufficiency in rice, which was achieved 2 years ago. "In order to keep on meeting food requirements of a population growing at an average annual rate of 1.72 percent and whose per capita food consumption is increasing by 0.3 percent, rice production must be expanded by at least 2.4 percent per year," added the chief of the Central Java KANWIL [Regional Office] of the Department of Agriculture on Tuesday (28 April) when he announced the Super INSUS [Special Intensification] Pioneer Program for Sukoharjo Regency.

The word "pioneer" is used to distinguish Pekalongan Regency, which, with the designation of 5,000 hectares, was the first "pilot" area for a Super INSUS program, in accordance with a directive by the minister of agriculture. "Meanwhile, the KANWIL itself has pioneered a similar program for 13 other regencies, covering a total area of 28,000 hectares," stated Engr Soekarjo, chief of the Central Java Food Agriculture Service (DIPERTAN).

He acknowledged that, although there is a difference between "pilot" and "pioneer" areas in terms of technology packets employed, both programs have the same objective of increasing production and improving the income of farmers through cooperation and through management of farm activity among farmers associations.

Achmad Wazir said the Super INSUS concept is based on INPRES [Presidential Instructions] 3/86 on comprehensive pest control, which has a goal of maximal intensification in the use of farmland. "The programs include a pattern of variation among high-quality varieties each planting season and methods of balanced use of fertilizers," he said.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

NEW ANTARA DIRECTOR GENERAL--On 16 May Minister of Information Marmoko installed Lt Col Handjojo Nitimihardjo in office as the new director general of Antara News Agency. Handjojo (47 years old) replaced Dr Bakir Hasan, who has been appointed director general of domestic commerce in the Department of Trade. Handjojo Nitimihardjo, who was born in Jakarta on 25 March 1940, had previously served since 1982 as a staff expert to the minister and state secretary, assigned to the Team for Implementing Presidential Decision X (Control of Procurement). He also previously served in the Air Force Research and Development Command in Jakarta (1965-70) and was later detailed to the Department of Industry (1971-81), before entering the office of the state secretary. Handjojo graduated from senior high school in 1958, a technical institute in 1964, Officer(Basic) School in 1966 in Surakarta, Air Force Unit Command School in 1973 in Jakarta, and the Staff and Administrative Officers School in Jakarta in 1976. [Excerpts] [Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 16 May 87 p 12] 5170/9274

GOVERNOR IBRAHIM HASAN PROFILED--A carefully trimmed mustache appears on his upper lip. He has dark, sunburned skin, which truly indicates that he grew up on the beach. Indeed, Ibrahim Hasan, 52 years old and the governor of Aceh Province, was born and grew up in Sigli, in Aceh Pidie Regency, a city lying on the coast of the Straits of Malacca.

He comes from a devout Muslim family. The late Haji Mohamad Hasan, his father, was a supporter of the Masyumi Party, while his maternal grandfather on his mother's side was known as the founder of a village religious school in Gigieng, Simpang Tiga Sigli. That is why, even though he has gone as far as the United States to follow his studies, he is still known as an eloquent religious preacher. He said: "Religion is very familiar to me. When I was a child, I went to public school in the morning. In the afternoon I studied religion. Later, I continued my studies after I became a university rector."

After graduating from public elementary school in his village Ibrahim Hasan then went elsewhere to continue his studies. He completed junior and senior high school in Medan. He obtained a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Indonesia in 1961. After that, this eldest of six children

obtained a master of business administration (MBA) degree from Syracuse University in New York and a doctorate in economics from the University of Indonesia in 1976.

However, Ibrahim remained close to Aceh Province and to his village. And why not? From 1961 to the present his name has always been remembered as a teacher at the University of Syiah Kuala in Banda Aceh. Indeed, he was rector of this state university for two terms of office, from 1973-82. It was also Ibrahim, working with the late Professor Majid Ibrahim (once a governor of Aceh) who planned the Aceh Development Board, which later became the Aceh Provincial Department Planning Board. It was no mistake when William Liddle, professor of political science at Ohio State University, said: "Ibrahim Hasan is a man who knows a great deal about Aceh and loves his province."

During the 1982 general elections, when GOLKAR [Functional Group Party] again was defeated by the PPP [Development Unity Party], many people considered that one of the reasons for the defeat was Hadi Thayeb, the provincial governor (at the time). It was considered that this leader, who was away from Aceh for a very long time, was not able to establish close relations with the people of his province. Therefore, Ibrahim Hasan, chairman of the department for relations with intellectuals affairs in the Central Executive Council of GOLKAR, was brought forward,

During the 8 months that he was governor of Aceh, this father of five children visited 80 of the 136 districts of Aceh. He visited the ulama [Muslim religious teachers] in the villages and held discussions with them. He said: "During those 8 months on every Friday I was the preacher at one of a number of mosques." Perhaps this was a fitting way of getting close to the people. For that reason, according to Nazaruddin Sjamsuddin, chairman of the Political Department in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of the University of Indonesia, said: "The credit should properly be given to Ibrahim Hasan for any success GOLKAR would have."

In the course of his activity during the election campaign, TEMPO reporters A. Lukman and Bersihar Lubis, had occasion to record a number of his inner thoughts about Aceh. Here are some of them:

Aceh has been involved in war for too long. Against the Dutch and against Japan. It is a matter of self-respect and pride because Aceh never gave in. Indeed, at the time of the DI/TII [Darul Islam and Indonesian Islamic Army]-- it carried on a rebellion against the Indonesian Government for several decades. Other areas, such as Sumatra and Java, were able to develop because fighting there went on for only a limited time. Practically speaking, Aceh only began to develop since 1969, when the First 5-Year Plan was adopted. As a result of war, Aceh does not have much of an economic infrastructure.

In my view, developing Aceh is not possible, using conventional procedures. Rather, it must be done through achieving breakthroughs. New moves must be found so that this province will be attractive to other people, including not only the government but also private investors. They look at it from the political and various other points of view. If the situation is not stable, they won't want to come here.

For example, why aren't we in step with national trends? All of the other provinces have accepted GOLKAR, but, in fact, Aceh has not yet done so. This is what makes people think. Even Acehnese businessmen do not want to invest their capital here. If the sound of our drums is agreeable to the government, then there are many programs which we can sell. Therefore, in my view changes in the political structure in Aceh are very important. Is it really true that Aceh has not been able to change for the past 15 years?

In fact, it is not true that the people did not want to support GOLKAR. Everything depended on the extent of the information we gave them. At present, for those living at the district and village level, GOLKAR is associated with the government and is criticized for this. Therefore, the Aceh provincial government is considered to be the same thing as the Dutch colonial government.

At present we are just playing around in the cities, the civil servants, the government employees enjoying the advantages obtained from the development program. Meanwhile, 90 percent of the Acehnese people live in the villages. It is in this area that people get an inflexible idea. For the past 10 years they have simply thought that the PPP is the only political party. Now, we must spread information about political life. For that reason, what I have been doing is to get through to the villages.

The people have voted for the PPP solely because of Islam, and not because of the PPP itself. This is not right. For example, they regard the PPP as the party of Muhammad, the prophet. Listen to the PPP campaign. It is very uncompromising. That is why the PPP has won in Aceh.

GOLKAR was defeated because it had no roots in the province. It did not really get down to the villages. At present we go to the villages to look at development projects. Well, does this mean that the leaders wouldn't come if there were no projects? There are those who say that development projects cannot have an effect on the voting. However, the voters are human beings. For that reason, I try to get close to the people.

I come, not wearing a tropical woolen suit but white cotton drill. I don't come in a government automobile. I don't want to be a stranger to them. Unfortunately, I am often ridiculed, accused of being an unbeliever or a colonialist. However, I don't run away. I just sit down in front of the people. I go into the mosque, and they begin to be more friendly.

Aceh is really different. Here, if the general dies, not all of his soldiers want to die with him. If we go to the village religious schools, I am convinced that if their leaders say something is red, it is not certain that the pupils will also say that. In Java, yes, that's the way it goes. So, winning elections in Java is easier.

I can't say how many votes GOLKAR will achieve. I only hope that the result will be better. Essentially, we can go on to the next grade. For the last 15 years we haven't gone on to the next grade in Aceh. [Text] [Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 18 Apr 87 p 14] 5170/9274

CSO: 4213/89

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

EAST SUMBA FOOD SHORTAGE--Kupang, SUARA KARYA--Thousands of residents of villages in Pandawai and Paberiwai Subdistricts in East Sumba Regency (of NTT [East Nusa Tenggara]) are currently threatened with a shortage of food following the long dry season and consequent harvest failures. The first news of this 1987 food shortage came as a surprise to NTT Governor Ben Mboi, because in 1982, after the success of Operation Prosperous Island and Operation Green Island, NTT had been proclaimed no longer a critical food supply area. Reports received in Kupang said that six regencies in NTT were also threatened with a food shortage as a result of the long dry season. The regencies affected are North Central Timor (TTU), Belu, Sikka, East Flores, Endeh, and Kupang Regency. [Text] [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 2 May 87 p 6] 6942

CSO: 4213/85

VOK URGES UNITY IN STRUGGLE AGAINST VIETNAM

BK130713 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 13 Jun 87

["Political commentary:" "Will the Cambodian Soul Be Destroyed by the Vietnamese?"]

[Text] Since the Hanoi Communist Vietnamese committed aggression against Cambodia, they have tried to plunder and destroy everything on Cambodian soil. Culture, social fabrics, and traditions, which are the Cambodian nation's soul, have been successively destroyed by the Vietnamese. Almost everything has been destroyed.

The Communist Vietnamese have intensified their cruel activities to oppress the Cambodian people without respite. From year to year, they have imposed tough plans for the Cambodian people to implement. Famine and suffering are everywhere in Cambodia. From border areas, villages, communes, districts, and provinces to cities, the Vietnamese have plundered and destroyed almost everything, such as the cases of the Emerald Buddha Temple, the Buddha's reliquary, the independence monument, monasteries, and other important sites. The Vietnamese have dug up places and taken all valuable items from them. The Vietnamese try to promote everything Vietnamese on Cambodian soil, such as building their victory monument north of the Eden Movie Hall in Kompong Cham provincial town. East of this monument, the Vietnamese erected a sculpture showing Soviet, Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian males together holding a gun facing west. At another place is a sculpture depicting Soviet, Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian females also facing west and together holding a gun. At the base of this sculpture, an inscription in Cambodian is clearly visible. It reads: The solidarity between the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia will last for tens of thousands of years.

At the Neak Loeung Road junction branching off to Svay Rieng and Prey Veng Provinces, the Vietnamese put up two 5-meter figures made of cement showing a Vietnamese and a Cambodian together holding a gun and facing west. This leads us to conclude that Vietnam is clearly striving to spread Vietnamese influence on Cambodian soil. Furthermore, since 7 January 1979 every state affair of the Heng Samrin regime has been under tight control of the Hanoi Communist Vietnamese. The Communist Vietnamese always dictate to the Heng Samrin authorities. This is seriously infringing on the Cambodian people's rights and freedom. Everyone has witnessed all kinds of criminal activities being carried in Cambodia by the Hanoi Vietnamese.

In June 1982, the Vietnamese redrew the Cambodian-Vietnamese border by planting border markers 35 km inside Cambodia. After the Hanoi authorities had set this new border, they summoned Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen to secretly sign this treaty in Hanoi. The signing of this treaty stirred up unrest among people in every province, particularly among those living in provinces bordering Vietnam, who expressed anger with the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime which has ceded some Cambodian territory to Vietnam. Since then, the Communist Vietnamese have rounded up Cambodians to dig canals and build dams on the Cambodian side along the new border on an area 35-km wide from the provinces of Kampot to Ratanakiri, including Ach Ses island. Many square kilometers of Cambodian territory have thus been ceded to Vietnam.

The Phnom Penh regime, which signed away this piece of land, committed a grave mistake because this property is the heritage of the entire Cambodian people and does not belong to the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen clique, which consists of only a handful of persons. This means that these people have contributed to the destruction of Cambodia's heritage by the Hanoi Communist Vietnamese.

In the long run, everything representing the soul of the Cambodian nation and the Cambodian race will be wiped out from the world in the near future if Cambodians do not hurry and unite to pressure Vietnam to pull its forces out of Cambodia, and if they let the Vietnamese do what they are doing now at will. Therefore, Cambodians of all political tendencies should unite as one and contribute to defending and safeguarding the Cambodian race and territory and everything Cambodian from being wiped out by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime. All of us Cambodians should be resolute in chasing out all kinds of enemies from Cambodian territory to have long-lasting peace within our territorial integrity.

/12913

CSO: 4209/663

VODK ON PAILIN BATTLEFIELD SUCCESSES IN MAY

BK060405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese enemy's bitter defeat on the Pailin battlefield "]

[Text] The Pailin battlefield is a strategic one, both militarily and politically. Since the eighth dry season, the Vietnamese enemy has been sending reinforcement troops and many artillery pieces and tanks to try to launch offensives to dislodge our National Army from this area. However, the Vietnamese have failed to do this. In the past dry season, the ninth, the Vietnamese also successively sent in reinforcement troops, artillery, and ammunition in an attempt to launch offensives to chase our National Army from the Pailin area. However, the Vietnamese again failed to do anything to our National Army. This is because our National Army has been implementing well our new 7-point fighting method to successively destroy Vietnamese fighting forces and tie them down everywhere. At the same time, the Vietnamese soldiers' physical and moral strength has been deteriorating.

In mid-May of this rainy season, our National Army took advantage of this situation and launched vigorous attacks against many Vietnamese positions on the Pailin battlefield. On 14 May, our National Army attacked and liberated four Vietnamese company positions, namely those on top of Saravan hill, at the foot of Saravan hill, at hill 200, and at O Chreou, killing or wounding 40 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroying 26 assorted weapons; and seizing some weapons and ammunition. On 19 May, our National Army routed a Vietnamese company which attempted to take these four positions back from us. We killed or wounded 16 enemy soldiers and destroyed and seized some weapons and materiel.

Afterward, we continued our attacks against the Vietnamese. Between 20 and 22 May, we swept and liberated another seven major strategic positions of the Vietnamese enemy on the Pailin battlefield--a regimental position, a battalion position, an artillery position, and 4 company positions. We killed or wounded 160 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 60 assorted weapons, 5 ammunition depots which were burning for 10 hours, and a large quantity of military materiel and others; seized 58 assorted weapons and a lot off ammunition and other materiel. On 20 May, the Vietnamese dispatched 3 truckloads of soldiers and 5 T-54 tanks in an attempt to rescue their

comrades. However, we routed them, killing 24 and wounding 18 and destroying a T-54 tank and 2 vehicles, 26 assorted weapons, and a lot of materiel. On 27 May, we attacked and liberated 5 other strategic Vietnamese positions: a battalion position at Phnum Veng, a company position, and 3 platoon positions. On the same day, the Vietnamese gathered some forces from Bar Tang Su and Spean Thmar in an attempt to take back these five positions from us but they were beaten back by our forces. In these attacks, we killed or wounded 25 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed and seized some weapons, ammunition, and materiel. Also on 27 May, we routed a Vietnamese battalion which tried to take Phnum Kampul Bei back from us. We killed or wounded 25 enemy soldiers.

In sum, between 14 and 27 May, we attacked and liberated 16 major strategic Vietnamese positions on the Pailin battlefield, killing or wounding 308 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. So, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors not only have failed to chase us out of the Pailin area but have been dislodged from major strategic positions--which they have controlled for many years--by our forces.

This is a bitter defeat for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Pailin battlefield. And this is a major victory for our National Army at the start of this rainy season. This victory is the result of our National Army on the Pailin battlefield implementing well our new 7-point fighting method which has created conditions for us to successfully launch large scale attacks. Therefore, our National Army will continue to implement this effective new fighting method to further demoralize the Vietnamese aggressor forces until they can no longer endure it and are forced to pull out from Cambodia.

We would like to praise the outstanding achievements of our National Army on the Pailin battlefield and wish our compatriots good health and vigorous spirit to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and score greater victories this rainy season, and in the future, to contribute to quickly liberating our beloved fatherland.

/12913

CSO: 4209/663

RESISTANCE CLAIMS OF INSECURITY REFUTED; LAO AID VIEWED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 8 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by B. Saignalat: "A New Face for Phnom Penh Capital"]

[Excerpts] A Kampuchean Airlines TU 134-B took our PASASON news team to Pochentong International Airport in the PRK. From the airport to the center of Phnom Penh, it is 20 km by car along a paved highway 6 meters wide. The name of the road is (Tongsamat).

Our team had the honor of staying in the central hotel in "Wat Phnom" on the bank of the river flowing from Tonle Sap. This building was formerly the residence of the French governor of Kampuchea. We arrived at the hotel at 1730 on 3 March 1987. After we changed and washed up, it was 6 o'clock in the evening when our hosts, a PRACHEACHON news team led by Comrade Som Kimsuor, member of the KPRP Central Committee and editorial chief of PRACHEACHON, took us to dine at a restaurant in Phnom Penh that serves all types of people. As I glanced around, I noticed Vietnamese, Indians, Soviets, and other foreign guests in the restaurant, along with Cambodians.

The first thought that I recorded in my notebook was the impression of peace and happiness in Phnom Penh capital and other places in the PRK, which was the opposite of the propaganda spread by news sources in the West and reactionary exiles who say: "Pochentong Airport is threatened by rockets launched by Khmer reactionaries. The sound of gunfire is heard continuously in Phnom Penh District at night. The roads from Phnom Penh District out to the countryside for 10 km are not safe." And so on. We could now see with our own eyes and hear with our own ears, without being affected by rumors spread by this person or that person. As our team toured Phnom Penh District or visited and held discussions with various offices as arranged by our Cambodian hosts each day, we did not see any soldiers or police standing like a security guard fence, except for the traffic police who were on duty controlling the traffic in the district. At Ban Chheung Ek, 10 km from Phnom Penh, we visited the cemetery that contains the bones of those who died at the hands of the murderous and genocidal Pol Pot clique that murdered 8,985 Cambodian people. We visited a production base and a mixed handicraft and textile machinery factory at Ban (Pe Hak-Ai), a Lao-Cambodian friendship village 30 km from Phnom Penh. We were all secure without being guarded by any soldiers or police. The wired radio network that our Lao people gave to the friendship villagers in Ban

(Pehak Ai) was heard loudly throughout the plantation, and the voice of the Baci prayer reciter who performed Baci for our team echoed all over the village.

We went by plane from Pochentong Airport to the Siem Reap provincial airport to visit Angkor Wat, the famous Cambodian site. It took us 45 minutes to get there. In the ruins we saw Cambodian workers and architects with experts from India who were repairing and restoring the ruined hall of Angkor Wat to its former beauty, decorating it as it was in the 12th century. All this confirmed the peace and happiness of the Cambodian people under the capable leadership of the KPRP; all this is the true outcome of the victory of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, the Vietnamese Volunteer Force and the Cambodian people throughout.

Phnom Penh District is round like the rim of a round bamboo basket. It is as beautiful as a painting. The Mekong River here is divided into four blue shining rivers. The Khmer language uses the term (Tonle Tom) for the Mekong River, or Mahanathi. This river has a most important role in the life of the Cambodian people because it is full of all kinds of marine life and is also a river of friendship between the three Indochinese nations. Since ancient times, it has flowed through the heart of these three countries of fraternal solidarity that are struggling against enemies and aggressive warmongers.

9884/9599

CSO: 4206/99

PHNOM PENH SUBURBS' SECURITY, FOOD CONDITIONS REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Noi Meuangsam: "(Kalangmaka), an Outstanding Canton in Phnom Penh District"]

[Excerpts] (Kalangmaka) Canton is south of Route 4, some 23 km from Phnom Penh capital. It is one of the 16 cantons in Phnom Penh District and has 16 villages containing 32 solidarity labor units. Guided by the brilliance of the plenums of the Fifth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the economic construction policy set by the party, (Kalangmaka) Canton has inculcated the party's policy in the people in each village. First of all, each administrative committee in the canton, together with the mass organization, explained the cruelty of the genocidal regime and the Khmer reactionaries' schemes by which they hope to destroy the building of a new life by the Cambodian people. They also explained that everyone must be a driving force in limiting all of the enemies' movements, and in particular for each citizen in the canton to carry out the three don'ts and the one report. They are not to listen to the enemies' propaganda, not to go along with the enemies, and not to take care of the enemies or feed them, and when anyone sees enemies he must report them immediately. (Kalangmaka) Canton has been at peace following the practice of the three don'ts and one report.

Along with the construction of national defense and security, (Kalangamaka) has also taken care to improve the solidarity type of labor unit since 1979 and has gradually improved the economy in terms of agriculture. Although last year the weather was not favorable for production, the people worked and learned while they worked, and with the help of the higher echelons the people mobilized to grow rice in the rainy season, the dry season, and (Na Van) extensively. Now (Kalangmaka) Canton rice production averages nearly 300 kg per capita per year. The standard of living for the people here is gradually improving, and so is the party organization. This canton now has a strong party chapter and party members to guide it. Also, there has been continued expansion in education and public health in the canton.

9884/9599

CSO: 4206/99

RUBBER INDUSTRY, EXPORTS SINCE 1980 REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Keosouvan: "Expanded Rubber Growth in the PRK"]

[Excerpts] Growing rubber in the PRK is important for expanding the economy and for exporting, and the revolutionary administrative committee has considered it an important strategic work for reviving the national economy since the liberation of the nation from the hands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Since 1980, the PRK has been able to harvest 60,000 tons of raw rubber and has exported 40,000 tons. The 1st 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1986-90) set by the Fourth Party Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] has the aim of expanding the rubber growing area to 60,000 hectares, including 10,000 hectares for newly planted rubber.

Three companies have been assigned to spearhead the work of clearing land for growing rubber. Their primary duty is to put in rubber plants with aid from our fraternal socialist nations, the USSR, the SKV, and the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. As a result, the planting and harvesting statistics have absolutely exceeded the previous statistics. In 1980, 10,000 tons of raw rubber was harvested, and for 1985 and 1986, 18,000 and 27,000 tons were harvested, respectively.

Since the number of workers has risen to 18,400, there is a need to raise the standard of living. The Cambodian Rubber Settlement has carried out an effective policy with regard to the workers, including a policy on building the family economy and a policy on constructing housing and other public service places. The cadres and workers have become the true owners of their settlement and of the factories.

Although the Cambodian rubber sector has not been as fruitful as it should have been, nevertheless there is a clear tendency toward economic expansion by the Cambodian people under the brilliant and capable leadership of the KPRP led by Comrade Heng Samrin. It is believed that the economic construction of the Cambodian people will achieve absolute victory.

9884/9599

CSO: 4206/99

CIGARETTE PLANT PROCUREMENT, PROFITABILITY NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by B. Saignalat: "Visit to Cambodian 'Liberation' Tobacco Plant"]

[Excerpts] The "Liberation" Tobacco Plant in Phnom Penh capital was set up by capitalists in 1952.

Following the national liberation, the tobacco plant was named the "Liberation" Tobacco Plant, or "Rum daah" in the Khmer language. It was transferred to the government, revived, and has been producing to serve the public since 5 August 1979. The higher echelons searched for the workers and technicians who had survived suppression by the genocidal Pol Pot clique in the high and low farmland and in the stores and factories where they were hiding. They were brought together and formed into a regular work unit. There is a total of 407 cadres and workers in this factory, of which 175 are men. There are four work sections: mechanical repairs, a curing and shredding section, a rolling and wrapping section, and a packaging and cartoning section. The production capacity has been increasing each year. For example, 2.3 million cigarette packages were produced in 1980 and 4.6 million packages in 1985. The goal for 1987 is to produce 8 million packages. Previously, the factory purchased the raw materials from abroad at high prices, but now the factory purchases tobacco leaves from the people on contract; it has agreements with provinces where a lot of tobacco is grown, such as (Krachen, Kang Dan, Xieng Teng, and Kampong Cham) Provinces.

This factory has not yet become a state enterprise; primarily it produces according to a production plan and quota set by the government. Its cadres and works earned 21 million Cambodian riel for the government in 1982, 249 million riel in 1985 and 300 million riel in 1986. Comrade (Oumpet), trade union secretary for the factory, told us that "besides earning income for the government, we have made arrangements among ourselves to raise the standard of living for the cadres and government employees in our factory based on the work they do, whether heavy or light, in order to provide them with whatever they need. For example, we have increased the salaries of those who work hard while using poison chemicals, and we have allowed sick persons and expectant mothers to take leave. There is a nursery, and also an inexpensive food shop for the workers.

9884/9599

CSO: 4206/99

LAOS

ACTING MINISTER ASANG LAOLI ATTENDS PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 19 Mar 87 p A6

[Article: "Public Security Service Nationwide Meeting for 1987 Ends"]

[Text] The nationwide 1987 meeting of the Public Security Service [PSS], which ended recently with glorious success at the Ministry of Interior Club after lasting a week, was held under the chairmanship of Asang Laoli, member of the Party Central Committee and acting minister of interior. Present at the meeting were vice ministers, heads of large and small departments, and PSS command committees from different provinces throughout the country, totalling over 100 comrades.

During the weeklong meeting the work of the past year was summarized and assessed. Many work units, provinces, and localities reported outstanding achievements and admirable progress, especially in security work to protect party and government leaders at social gatherings and on various historical days with 100 percent safety. Also, the meeting heard the views of representatives of each province, who reported on the lessons learned in PSS work from joint study aimed at encouraging the positive aspects and at improving the shortcomings of the past in order to expand and strengthen the work of the PSS in the future.

The meeting then adopted the 1987 plan and set the direction for the work to be carried out in the immediate future so that it will be consistent with the new situation.

9884/9599

CSO: 4206/104

BRIEFS

SARAVANE PARTY GROWTH--Saravane Province does not take lightly the improvement of the party and its expansion and strengthening in all ways in order to shoulder the party's political duty, which is to implement the directives of the Third and Fourth Party Congresses and the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Central Organization on improving and training cadres in the revolutionary ranks. Last year the Saravane provincial party accepted 252 outstanding persons from the masses into the party, including 42 women. This was an increase of 81.29 percent compared with the figures for 1985. Most of the party members in this province are located in rural areas and are closely involved with the masses in order to bring a new look to the rural areas by implementing the slogan, "Cooperate with workers and farmers." They have been able to remove every degree of difference between the city and the rural areas, and by expanding the party they will strengthen the party organization. It can be seen that by holding meetings at different levels, from the grassroots and party chapters on up, the various party chapters are all assured of having new members to carry on (they have both old and young members). Now throughout Saravane Province there are 218 party chapters, a 5.3 percent increase compared with the figures for 1985. They were also able to completely wipe out 292 white villages [areas where there is no LPRP presence], a 3.54 percent increase compared with 1985. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Mar 87 p 2] 9884/9599

TRADERS-REGIME VENTURE--In 1986 the merchants who engage in trade in Luang Prabang Province voluntarily put a total of over 16 million kip in shares in the Export-Import Corp. Over 15 million kip was put in by 142 people in the business field, and 250,000 kip was put in by 10 people in widespread corporate fields. This action by the merchants indicates their acceptance and absorption of the policy of the party and government on the transformation and basic national construction of the economy in the transition to socialism. However, the nonsocialist sectors must gradually be changed to socialist economic sectors, giving a leading role to the mass economic and collective economic sectors. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Mar 87 p 1] 9884/9599

SRV-OUDOMSAI PROVINCE RELATIONS--A delegation of Oudomsai Province led by Comrade Sompheng Keobounhouan, party Central Committee member and secretary of the Oudomsai Province Executive Committee, ended their 8-day friendship visit to their twin province, Ha Nam Ninh of the SRV, returning to Laos on 16 March. During their visit the Oudomsai and Ha Nam Ninh Province delegations held

discussions and exchanged experiences regarding their work. Both sides highly assessed the success of their mutual cooperation and assistance over the past 9 years (1979-1987). Both sides also jointly signed a memorandum of economic and cultural cooperation between the twin provinces for 1986-90. In particular, in 1987 Ha Nam Ninh Province will help to construct a high school, agricultural tool production factory, a brick and tile factory, a museum, a recording system for the broadcasting station, and will continue constructing a 100-bed hospital and help in training technical cadres in some fields for Oudomsai Province. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Mar 87 p 1] 9884/9599

LPRP MEMBERSHIP TOTALS--Many party chapters have grown large and strong; of the 4,164 units nationwide, 30 percent are strong in all areas and 40 percent are at the medium level. The number of members has increased to over 40,000 comrades. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Mar 87 p 2] 9884/9599

SRV-AIDED HOSPITAL--The plan for the 100-bed hospital in Oudomsai Province, construction of which began 2 years ago, is now 78 percent complete. The construction is expected to be completed in mid-1987. The assistance of Ha Nam Ninh Province of the SRV in constructing this hospital is valued at a total of 14.4 million kip. The construction of a 20-bed traditional hospital in Wat Kang Khong, Khong District, which was begun in February 1986, is now 85 percent complete. It will have a medical fumigating room, a pharmaceutical room, and rooms for patients. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 23 Mar 87 p 1] 9884/9599

LUANG PRABANG BANK DEPOSITS--In the first quarter of this year, extensive savings deposits were made by cadres, soldiers, and people around the provincial municipality of Luang Prabang. Over 4 million kip of savings was deposited in the provincial branch of the bank. The outstanding depositors were the cadres at the Provincial Friendship Hotel, who deposited nearly 70,000 kip. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 8 Apr 87 p A6] 9884/9599

PAKSONG COFFEE PRODUCTION--Since the beginning of this year the cadres and workers in various production divisions of the coffee project in Paksong District, Champassak Province, have all successfully harvested their coffee in over 130 hectares. Coffee production amounted to over 200 tons. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 24 Mar 87 p A3] 9884/9599

VIENTIANE RICE PRODUCTION GOALS--Based on the report of the agricultural sector, in 1987 the farmers in Vientiane capital will try to produce rice sufficient to the need, an average of 370 kg of paddy rice per year. In order to ensure fulfillment, they will rapidly improve and promote collective mastery in the production base and will have the independent farmers change over to socialist collective production so as to create a firm foundation. Those places that have already organized into agricultural co-ops must carefully carry out intensive agriculture on almost 100 percent of the rice-growing area. They will also clear an additional 1,500 hectares of ricefields and will increase the dry season ricefields by as much as 8,000 hectares.

They decided to boost their production capacity for wet rice to 3 tons per hectare and dry season rice to 3.5 tons per hectare by mobilizing intensive agricultural work, by changing over to an organized plan with the responsibilities detailed, and by changing the direction to the grassroots so that the work will become strong and have the correct emphasis. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 25 Mar 87 p A1] 9884/9599

OUDOMSAI MILITARY RECRUITMENT--Since early 1987 over 600 youth in Oudomsai Province have voluntarily served the nation by participating in national defense and security work. Such a voluntary movement in this locality has been widely practiced each year in the past. The purpose is to fulfill the two strategic duties in the new phase of the revolution. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 27 Mar 87 p A5] 9884/9599

KHAMMOUAN BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION--Many factories in Khammouan Provinces have now completed their inspecting, assigning, and reallocating work in preparation for the shift to business using the new economic accountability mechanism. In the beginning, many tree-cutting and log transport divisions and state sawmills will be assigned to the Tree-Cutting and Manufacturing Co. as the first step to operating a business. Then various divisions and factories will begin going over to business operations step by step, and the process will soon spread throughout the whole province. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 27 Mar 87 p A2] 9884/9599

CSO: 4206/104

WEEKLY VIEWS QADHDHAFI, ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 10 Jun 87 pp 31-34

[Article by Benjamin Pimentel, Jr: "Learning About Liberation and Libya"]

[Excerpts]

They have clocks in Tripoli. But one wonders what they are for. The Libyan concept of time is different from the Western or even Filipino concept. "Filipino time" means arriving one or two hours late for an appointment. In Libya, the waiting time could last more than a few hours or, worse, even stretch into days.

This seeming indifference to the clock stems from the Libyan Arabs' nomadic past when time was measured by the rising and setting of the sun and the movement of the stars. It is a tradition and a viewpoint that apparently still has a strong influence on modern-day Libyans; a reality the delegates to the Asia-Pacific Anti-Imperialist Conference learned to come to terms with — some managed better than others — just as we adjust to the cold climate when visiting Europe or the United States or as Westerners adjust to the tropic heat when coming here.

This is a story of 200 men and women who gathered together from April 18-21 in the city of Misrata, about 200 kilometers from Tripoli. They were of different nationalities, reli-

gious beliefs and political ideologies, but were united, in one way or another, against a common foe: US imperialism.

The conference took place when the Libyan people were commemorating the first anniversary of the US bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi last April 15, 1986. On April 18, a rally was held at Revolution Square in Misrata. Libyan girls in green uniforms sang songs of "Al Fateh" (the Revolution), as other children in colorful attire marched past, shouting slogans:

"Al Fateh! Al Fateh!"

"Down! Down! USA!"

"Our leader, Qaddafi!"

Painted on the street leading to the square was an American flag which the children tramped on as they marched through. An American banner and the effigies of Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher were burned.

"We are not afraid of the Americans," a Libyan told me. "We will survive all attacks by the United States because Libya is the oldest civilization in the world. We worship our leader and our revolution," a Libyan beside me said.

At the opening session,

speakers hailed the international anti-imperialist movement, condemned the American bombing of Libya and paid tribute to Muammar Al Qaddafi. As expected, the atmosphere was electric with anger and outrage against US aggression in the Third World and as well as hope for the realization of a peaceful and nuclear-free Asia and Pacific.

"Only free men are capable of friendship," said Dr. Hassan Tiro of the Aceh Sumatra Liberation Front, a liberation movement on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. "You cannot be a friend if you are a neo-colonial subject."

The speeches were time and again interrupted by slogans hailing Qaddafi as the "leader of the world revolution" and condemning imperialism: "Down! Down! USA!"

Some delegates, with cynical smirks on their faces, moved uneasily in their seats. Later on, a delegate told me, "Glorifying a living man is a little too much for my political consciousness."

To Misrata had come delegates from Muslim separatist groups such as the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Aceh Sumatra Liberation Front; anti-colonial independence movements like the Kanaky Liberation Movement in New Caledonia; anti-nuclear and peace movements like the Movement for Peace and Democracy of Japan; armed revolutionary liberation movements like the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the National Democratic Front (NDF) of the Philippines; and legal people's organizations like the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN).

Surely not all recognized Qaddafi as the "leader of the world revolution," although such accolade was perhaps what the

Libyan leader wanted. But among the delegates, there was definitely great respect for Qaddafi and the Libya he has led for the past 18 years. They weren't buying Reagan's portrait of Qaddafi as a "flaky mad man" responsible for much of the terrorism in the world.

The Misrata conference itself was labeled by the American media as Qaddafi's "Pacific Plunge" signaling the start of Libyan intervention in the region. When the Americans assaulted Libya last year, the "leader of the Free World" tried to justify the murderous attack, which claimed the lives of innocent civilians, by saying it was directed against the "world's most dangerous man."

The Libya that Qaddafi leads is far from being the perfect society that he and his government want to project. He seems to be serious about being a new Nasser or Mao Zedong. Such ambitions call for a society in which dissenting opinions against the "leader" are not so welcome.

Still, the delegates readily acknowledged that although time seems to go slow in this Arab state, Qaddafi's Libya is way ahead in solving the major problem faced by many Third World countries represented in the conference: foreign domination.

Libya has a long and proud history of resistance against colonial and neo-colonial control. In the 1920s, Omar Mukhtar, the "Lion of the Desert," led a popularly supported independence movement against the Italians. Libyan independence was recognized by the United Nations on December 24, 1951. But the new government led by King Idris, formerly a leader of the resistance, turned out to be a puppet of Britain and the United

States. Foreign corporations reaped huge profits from exploiting the newly-discovered oil reserves and American and British military bases were set up in the country.

On September 1, 1969, a group of young military officers led by Qaddafi staged a successful and bloodless coup that overthrew King Idris. Qaddafi, then only 27 years old, became the head of the Revolutionary Command Council of the new Libyan Arab Republic. Foreign-owned oil companies were nationalized and profits from oil exports were used to develop local industries and finance social welfare projects which provided for the basic needs of the Libyan people like food, clothing and shelter. Education from the elementary level to college became free and mandatory for all citizens.

Qaddafi introduced his own brand of socialism based on his vision of Jamahiriya or "republic of the masses" inspired by the collective decisions and actions of the Libyan people.

Libya under Qaddafi's leadership has since become active in international anti-imperialist movements. He has been accused of sponsoring international terrorist groups. It is difficult to verify this charge, especially since it comes primarily from the US and its allies. But one thing sure, Qaddafi and Libya suffer from negative publicity which springs mainly from their hardline — sometimes fanatical — posture on many issues.

During the last conference of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Zimbabwe, Qaddafi declared that the movement itself "should be dismantled."

"I am sure that there are members of this movement who are sitting with us and who are not with their peoples and are not as such with the cause of

freedom," Qaddafi said. "There are in this hall real puppets for imperialism, enemies in Zaire, Cameroun, Ivory Coast and Egypt. I have not come here to sit with such people because that doesn't become a revolutionary like myself."

He then urged the movement to get rid of "spies and traitors." "If that is not carried out, I will leave this hall saying goodbye to this laughable movement and international lie, world trickery and political fraud, and reiterate the hoisting of the slogan, 'The world is two camps, a liberation camp and an imperialist camp, and there is no place for neutrals and the non-aligned.'"

Such abrasive pronouncements at international gatherings have not exactly increased international sympathy for Libya. In fact, at the Misrata conference, some delegates took a dim view of Qaddafist rabble-rousing. Also, the lack of a formal agenda and schedule of activities clearly irritated a number of participants.

One delegate complained, "We're like sheep being herded from one place to another." This was after we were taken on an unannounced three-hour ride to a city which we later learned was called Sirt, the birthplace of Qaddafi. After hearing Qaddafi's one-hour speech and a short lunch, we were brought back to Misrata.

But other than a few side remarks, there were no real problems at the unusually organized conference. The delegates, it seems, were prepared to put the whole thing in the context of their understanding of Arab culture and the Libyan people's contributions to the overall anti-imperialist struggle.

By the second day, it had become clear that what was actually taking place

was not exactly a conference but rather a long rally condemning imperialism and hailing the unity of various Third World countries against US aggression. There were mostly rhetorical speeches with very little, if any, systematic assessment and analysis of growing US interference in the Asia-Pacific region.

The more substantial part of the gathering was realized outside the sessions, when delegates from different movements and organizations shared their experiences. Passions fired up in the formal assemblies were concretized during informal discussions of personal and general experiences of foreign oppression and aggression.

The rhetoric suddenly became grim, drawing dismal portraits of different lands — some I never even know existed — whose peoples endure and struggle against the "Mighty Meddlesome Eagle."

"The only thing the Americans have left us is our national anthem," commented Jim Sevesi of the Solomon Islands. The Solomons, formerly a US Trust Territory, is composed of 300 islands with a population of 250,000. The people speak about 90 different languages, including Pidgin English, an indigenized form of the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

Along with other South Pacific nations, the Solomons suffer from the US presence in the region, both economic and military. A few years ago, the crew of an American fishing vessel was arrested and fined for illegal fishing in Solomon waters. The US responded with sanctions against the progressive government of the islands and succeeded in getting the American fishermen released. The US, using Christian institutions like World Vision, managed to manipulate public opinion and weak-

en the progressive elements in the Solomon government.

The United States also makes use of the South Pacific as a nuclear weapons testing area. "The US has virtually launched an undeclared war on the people of the South Pacific," said Sevesi.

The South Pacific has been used as a vast firing range by the Americans to test their intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). Entire populations have been forcibly evacuated to clear the islands for such tests. As a result, anti-American sentiment in the region has intensified in recent years.

A minor controversy emerged when NDF international representative Luis Jalandoni, an observer-delegate to the conference, inadvertently neglected to mention the MNLF in his solidarity speech. MNLF representative Abdurassad Asani raised this issue in his own speech before the assembly. The NDF, Asani said, should not think that just because the MNLF is engaged in negotiations with the Philippine government it has given up its struggle for self-determination. Jalandoni immediately apologized and affirmed the NDF's support for the Moro peoples struggle for the right to self-determination, "which includes the right to secession." The issue was easily resolved and Asani and Jalandoni shook hands to the applause and cheers of the assembly.

Another important guest at the conference was Joseph Jimmy, a foreign affairs coordinator of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), the armed revolutionary movement in Namibia.

After the Misrata conference, the Libyans gave some of the delegates a tour of the Roman

ruins in Leptis Magna and Sabrata. The latter, located by the clear blue Mediterranean, was a breathtaking sight, a historic reminder of a period of colonization and oppression under the Roman invaders.

Many of the delegates look forward to the day when all vestiges of foreign control in their respective countries have been reduced to mere monuments to the dark periods in their histories. The conference in Libya was surely an important step in that direction, for it enabled them to learn from and understand each other's experiences in the struggle to be free.

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CSO: 4200/661

PEN PRESIDENT NAMES DELEGATION TO UNESCO EVENT IN CUBA

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 May 87 pp 1, 14

[Text]

Dr. Alejandro Roces, president of Poets, Essayists, and Novelists (PEN) and the Bulletin Publishing Corp., is heading a Philippine delegation of artists to the 22nd Congress of the UNESCO-International Theater Institute (ITI) next week in Cuba.

Vice President Salvador Laurel, secretary of foreign affairs and current UNESCO Philippines chairman, also said that Roces will be joined by Mrs. Cecille Guidote Alvarez as co-chairman.

The Philippine ITI Center encompasses all fields of the theater,

including music, professional, educational, religious, folk and community, as well as native dramaturgy, scenography and theatre criticism.

Roces, chairman of the Philippine ITI National Coordinating Council, and Mrs. Alvarez, a former ITI Third World secretary and Ramon Magsaysay Outstanding Asian awardee, are scheduled speakers on theater for "National Identity and Development."

Other members of the delegation are Marilou Jacob, Marcelino Cavestany Jr., Joel Lamanagan, Julie Borromeo, Datu Sibug, Emir Jesus Flores, Manuel Rodriguez Jr., Lutgardo Labad and Alan Glinoga.

The delegation will

present two proposals at the conference starting on June 1:

1. The plan of the Philippines to host an international festival on indigenous and traditional cultures. International assistance and participation will be sought for this global, cultural festival which could be the seed for an Olympics of the Arts.

2. Interdisciplinary project proposal for exchange of experts and technical assistance for a cultural plan of action to transform the Ninoy Aquino Park (and other similar venues) into a learning center for out-of-school Park (and other similar venues) into a learning center for out-of-school youth interweaving livelihood, culture and nature studies.

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CSO; 4200/660

LAUREL ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CONTACTS WITH NON-ASEAN NATIONS

Indochina, Burma Participation Sought

BK211127 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Manila, 21 June (AFP)--The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has opened contacts with Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Burma on a proposed nuclear-free zone in the region, Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel said here Sunday.

Mr Laurel also said "Japan may take a more active role in the defense strategy of the Pacific basin" if a treaty on the zone failed to materialize, but he did not elaborate.

Speaking at a news conference on his return from last week's ASEAN meeting in Singapore, he said "contacts are going on and feelers are being sent" to Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Burma on the nuclear-free zone proposal aired at the talks.

Mr Laurel, who is also foreign minister, said a nuclear-free zone treaty would not be effective without the signatures of the four non-ASEAN countries, since the Soviet Union would be able to continue using Vietnamese facilities in Cam Ranh Bay and Danang.

He said a previous agreement on the creation of a zone of freedom, peace and neutrality in the region got bogged down on the question of "mechanics," reflecting the need for the participation of the four countries.

Mr Laurel said U.S. opposition to the nuclear-free zone proposal by Indonesia and Malaysia at talks between ASEAN and its dialogue partners did "not mean the ASEAN will be influenced."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in Singapore he felt nuclear-free zones would weaken the U.S. nuclear deterrent, which he said had so far succeeded in maintaining world peace.

Mr Laurel said ASEAN--Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand--had decided at the Singapore Ministerial Meeting to invite Japan's next prime minister to the ASEAN summit in Manila in December.

Present Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is expected to step down by October.

Editorial Doubts Unity of Views

HK231136 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Jun 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Nuk Ban Issue"]

[Text] Vice President and Foreign Secretary Salvador H. Laurel, fresh from the ASEAN ministerial conference in Singapore, has defined the crux of the "nuclear-free zone" issue before the regional organization. He said that, besides that ASEAN member nations, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam must sign a treaty providing for the designation of Southeast Asia as a "nuclear-free zone."

What Mr Laurel left unsaid is that there is no visible way of making the four countries come around to thinking of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Burma appears well content with its hermit-like existence, oblivious to problems of war and peace in the outside world. Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam are within the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union, which evidently is intent on maintaining its military bases in Vietnam.

There is no way of going around the fact that it is in the interest of the USSR and its client states for ASEAN to undertake a unilateral banning of nuclear weapons. Our impression is that Mr Laurel would not subscribe to such unilateral renunciation.

In the meantime, President Aquino is under "pressure" from so-called "cause-oriented groups" to implement what is claimed to be an absolute and sweeping ban on nuclear weapons in the Philippine Constitution. What is little known is that the Constitutional Commission adopted a resolution clearly vesting the President with the discretion to determine exceptions to the policy of "freedom from nuclear weapons."

It is an unmitigated disservice to President Aquino and the government that almost all of the members of the Constitutional Commission, who had a direct hand in the passage of that resolution, have kept quiet, possibly for fear of the "parliament of the street."

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CSO: 5200/4313

GROUPS PRESS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE PROVISION ENFORCEMENT

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 May 87 p 8

[Article by W. Yamzon]

[Text]

Anti-nuclear groups urged the government yesterday to enforce the nuclear weapon-free policy of the new constitution by requiring all foreign navies to certify that vessels entering Philippine waters do not carry nuclear weapons or components.

The groups said that although the ratification of the new constitution automatically made the Philippines a nuclear weapon-free zone, the Aquino administration has yet to enforce the ban and entry of nuclear weapons in the Philippines.

The groups were the Anti-Bases Coalition, National Organization Against Nuclear Power and Weapons, Philippine Environmental Concern, General Assembly Binding for Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality and Action, Ethnic Studies and Development Center, Pax Christi Philippines, Third World Studies Center, and Nuclear-Free Philippines

Coalition.

In their joint statement, the groups pressed for the imposition of sanctions on foreign navies that do not comply or violate the requirement and constitutional policy of the country.

They disclosed that from 1984 to 1985, 163 United States Navy submarines, combat and auxiliary ships, docked at Subic Bay, San Fernando, Cebu, Bacolod, Dumaguete, Iloilo, Puerto Princesa, and Manila Bay.

The groups disclosed that among the visiting US navy vessels were nuclear powered attack submarines carrying submarine rockets armed with W55 nuclear warheads; guided missile cruisers, destroyers, and frigates carrying anti-submarine rockets and Terrier missiles armed with W44 and W45-1 nuclear warheads, and aircraft carriers loaded with B43, B57, and B61 nuclear bombs.

MANILA MAYOR ON U.S. INVESTOR 'ENTHUSIASM'

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 May 87 p 17

[Text]

Manila Mayor Gernando Lopez Jr. noted yesterday the growing enthusiasm of businessmen in the United States in investing in

the Philippines.

In messages Lopez sent to City Hall spokesman Pete de Jesus, the mayor said he gathered the favorable impress-

ion from his talks with American entrepreneurs.

Lopez was accompanied in his talks with American businessmen by a six-man mission

which joined him in his official trip to San Francisco, California, to reciprocate the visit in Manila of San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein last November.

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CSO: 4200/660

AQUINO FORMS TEAM TO PRIVATIZE MEDIA

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 27 May 87 p 2

[Text]

President Aquino has created a three-man committee to study the disposition of media facilities now owned by the government.

Aquino was inclined to free media totally, but the committee will have to study how this will be done. Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague told newsmen after a luncheon

cabinet meeting.

The government now owns all airlines and only gives franchises to commercial radio and television stations. It also owns Channel 4 and has sequestered Channels 13 and 9. The only privately owned television stations are Channels 2 and 7.

Members of the committee are Health Secretary

Alfredo Bengzon, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, and Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran.

The Lopez family, which used to own the former Broadcast City complex now housing Channels 2 and 4, is claiming ownership of Channel 4.

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CSO: 4200/660

AQUINO GREETS MUSLIMS ON HOLY DAY, LEADERS ASSURE SUPPORT

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 May 87 pp 1, 18

[Text]

President Aquino greeted the Islamic world yesterday on the occasion of the celebration of the Muslim holy day "Eid-Ul-Fitr" or "Hariraya Puasa," marking the end of the Ramadan fasting month.

The following is the President's message:

"Today, we join the Islamic community the world over, but most especially our Muslim Filipino brothers, in the joyful celebration of 'Eid-Ul-Fitr' or 'Hariraya Puasa.'"

"To Filipinos of whatever creed or belief, the solemn observance of this Muslim holy day serves as a reminder of the diversity of religions and culture enriching our national life. For Islam stands side by side with any religion or culture as one of our nation's proud legacies.

"In our times and circumstance, the celebration acquires an even

deeper meaning and relevance. For just as Hariraya is a day of forgiveness and reconciliation, so must we work together today to bring about peace and national reconciliation among our people, Muslims and non-Muslims, and especially those who continue to work at cross-purposes with this government.

"Since 'Hariraya Puasa' marks the culmination of the holy month of Ramadan, the month of prayer and fasting, of atonement and sacrifice, its celebration is made more meaningful through the faithful practice of these acts. It, therefore, teaches us that the goals we seek, particularly peace and progress, can be won only through sacrifice and hard work, patience and perseverance.

"On this holy day, let us join our hands in prayer that Allah may bless our people and give us the strength to keep the nation together

and bring peace and prosperity to our communities and our people.

"To all Muslims, we say:

"Salamat Hariraya Pausa, Assalam Alaikum."

Problem

Muslim leaders from Southern Mindanao expressed support yesterday for the government's position in the negotiations for the settlement of the Mindanao problem.

Muslim leaders from the autonomous regions expressed their support during the consultative meeting with President Aquino at Malacañang.

Region 9 chairman Elnorita Tugung said after the meeting that "we cannot outrightly give the provinces that they (the Moro National Liberation Front) are asking for."

Noting that Congress is about to convene, she said: "Let Congress take care of that."

Tugung said to break

the deadlock in the negotiations with the MNLF, her group sought the President's support for the strengthening of Southern Mindanao and Central Mindanao.

Tugung said the President was very receptive to the suggestion to include Muslim and Christian leaders from the region as members of the regional consultative body provided for in the new Constitution.

"This body will assist Congress in the formulation of laws that will govern the autonomous government in the future," Tugung said.

The President, was glad to learn about the efforts of Region 9 leaders to help break the impasse on the Mindanao peace talks, Tugung said.

She said she presented the proposal as an alternative to break the deadlock in the negotiations with the MNLF. (PNA)

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CSO: 4200/660

FERRER REAPPOINTS ELECTORAL LOSERS CONTRARY TO CHARTER

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 27 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Romeo Roy and Marie Avenir]

[Text]

Local Governments Secretary Jaime Ferrer has started reappointing to their posts certain officers-in-charge who have lost in the May 11 polls despite an apparent prohibition in the Constitution, and said the OICs who campaigned for opposition candidates are now being investigated by the DLG.

This developed as Commission on Elections chairman Ramon Felipe chided presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno for saying Felipe's published statements that the president had fixed Nov. 23 as the date of the local elections are false.

Felipe told reporters yesterday President Aquino is "agreeable to Nov. 23" for the local polls, originally set for Aug. 24, and that "Benigno is not Malacanang."

"Baka hindi alam lahat ni Benigno ang nangyayari sa Malacanang," Felipe added.

The date of the local elections is one of the matters to be taken up in today's cabinet meeting.

Felipe had appealed that the Aug. 24 date be set back, as the Comelec is suffering from "battle fatigue" after conducting the charter plebiscite and the congressional elections.

Benigno told Palace newsmen on Monday that published reports — attributed to Felipe — that the President has agreed to a Nov. 23 date are false, and that the only commitment of the Palace is to postpone the local polls. He added the new schedule would definitely be within the year.

Other Comelec developments:

- A Comelec lawyer sent to Sulu to prepare for the special elections there on Saturday has flown back to Manila after

witnessing the murder of a man who had warned the Comelec team that they would be kidnaped by a group of armed men including the murder suspect, the OIC mayor of New Pamanaw town.

- The national Comelec canvassing at the PICC was stopped anew yesterday when expected certificates of canvass failed to arrive.

- The Comelec unearthed a fake poll body resolution disqualifying congressman-elect Moises Tapia of Catanduanes. Felipe said his signature in the purported Comelec letter distributed to voters was forged. Despite the trick, Tapia clinched a landslide victory against 10 rivals.

TAKING A CHANCE

In reinstating Antonio

Navas Jr. as OIC mayor of Alicia, Isabela, Ferrer said he was taking the risk of being summoned before the Supreme Court by those invoking a charter provision against appointments of persons within one year after losing any election. Navas Jr. placed second in the congressional race in his district, and "deserves to be re-appointed," Ferrer said.

He indicated he would shortly re-appoint other losing OICs who are just as "deserving."

Section 6, article 9-B of the constitution states that "no candidate who has lost in any election shall, within one year after such election, be appointed to any office in the government, or any government-owned or controlled corporation, or in any of its subsidiaries."

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CSO: 4200/660

MAGAZINE REJECTS POLLS-STABILITY LINK, UNREST FORESEEN

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 10 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Abnormalization"]

[Text]

When a supposedly democratic country has gone through a state of emergency and wishes to return to democratic ways, an election is traditionally one of the first steps taken in the process of normalization. The election is meant to establish the legitimacy of the elected ruler in the post-emergency period, to channel the unruly energies of oppositionist forces into the purportedly peaceful and constructive canals of parliamentary politics, to defuse protest in the streets and rebellion in the hills.

Thus, after Ferdinand Marcos allegedly lifted martial law in 1981, he called for a presidential election in which he pitted himself against a straw man of his own choosing. He failed to make a credible show of that exercise, but he might have lasted his full term if the assassination of Ninoy Aquino had not triggered protest of such intensity that Mr. Marcos was compelled to hold snap elections. The rest is history.

After taking power in an extra-electoral snap revolution, the Corason Aquino government began its own process of normalization by creating its own constitution and then holding congressional elections. There are indications that the elections aimed, among other things, to persuade radicalized sections of the cause-oriented movement of the superiority of the ballot over the bullet, and at the same time to smooth over the continuing conflicts between in-power and out-of-power factions of the elite.

Somewhere along the line, however, some signals probably got crossed, and the gunners of the power elite decided to go for overkill. The popular President's aggressive use of the government's machinery and finances on behalf of her candidates (particularly those with no clearly defined stance on US military bases), the injunction to local officers-in-charge to deliver the votes on pain of dismissal, the control of Comelec and Namfrel (neither of which included representatives of opposition parties), the encouragement of vigilante groups, the launching of military operations in oppositionist bailiwicks — with all this, you don't really need to engage in widespread cheating in order to win a victory of unprecedented scope.

Unfortunately, that victory has only created unrest. We are sickened by the Marcosist opposition's pose as today's defender of democracy, considering its past role in the gang-rape of democracy; but we would do well to tremble when it warns of "instability of unimaginable magnitude."

The election that should have ushered in stability and normalization, if added to the coming oil price hike and the implementation of the IMF-WB scheme for "economic recovery," can only be a formula for abnormalization.

The worst is yet to come.

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CSO: 4200/660

WEEKLY ANALYZES PNB ELECTORAL LOSSES

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 10 Jun 87 p 23

[Commentary by Luis V. Teodoro in "Vantage Point": "Gaining Ground, Losing Out"]

[Text]

The defeat of most of the candidates of the Alliance for New Politics in the May 11 elections -- and the apparent restoration of the pre-martial law political oligarchy to power -- has been explained away by commentators as manifesting a number of things. As expected, the very conservatives have lost no time trying to make it appear that it was, as President Corazon Aquino herself has said, a repudiation of the Left, just like the February 2 plebiscite. These same observers -- eager participants, actually, in the effort to deny those identified with "new politics" as many opportunities as possible to have a fair chance in the elections -- have also attributed the election results to Mrs. Aquino's apparently unflagging popularity.

They do not mention the Commission on Election's having singled out Partido ng Bayan, the leading member of the coalition, for "special treatment" by initially announcing that it had been denied accreditation because it was supposedly committed to the use of violence (although later accredited, PnB naturally received a dose of adverse publicity in the public discussions and media reports that followed Comelec's claim), and then later on listing ANP candidates under various groups and as independents; or

Jaime Cardinal Sin's politicking, which was not limited to endorsing administration candidates but actually consisted also of attacking ANP candidates as social lepers and advocates of armed struggle; or the disenfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of people in ANP bailiwicks where military operations have forced thousands of families to flee; or the Jaime Ferrer injunction to Officers-In-Charge to deliver the votes in their localities or else; or NAMFREL's obvious partisanship against ANP, as evidenced by the public utterances of Christian Monsod (who, as of this writing, was virtually being rammed down the throats of the constituencies of the University of the Philippines as its 15th president -- which was naturally being interpreted as his reward for NAMFREL's performance during the May 11 elections).

All these certainly mattered, and it is dishonest to pretend that they did not happen, and that there was no concerted effort to diminish ANP's chances. It is also indisputable that ANP suffered the most election casualties, with at least 24 of its campaigners slain, and a number still missing. All indicate that what ANP stood for constituted a threat to those interests, specifically the hierarchical Church, local warlords, big business, the

United States, which it was perceived to be threatening with its radical program of government.

But it would also be dishonest to pretend that only these led to ANP's defeat. Certainly part of the reason for all its senatorial candidates' losing, and most of its House of Representatives' candidates being defeated, was the lack of the kind of massive support that could have offset its disadvantages, as PnB Secretary General Alan Jazmines ("against guns, goons, and gold, we have goals, guts and grass-roots") had hoped for early in the campaign. ANP candidates in many localities found to their disenchantment that the electorate could still be bought, and that their enthusiasm for the issues during rallies and public meetings waned at the polling booths before the power of money or the threat of violence.

The truth is that ANP entered an activity to prevail in which years and years of patient organizing and educative effort are necessary. The electorate in a country like the Philippines is not only apt to take its votes lightly (except during periods of extreme and obvious crises, as in 1986), but also to take the tested paths of least resistance. Both find expression in the repudiation of untried candidates

and programs, in a resistance to vote for change, and in a bias for old names, faces, claims, and political clichés. Our is an essentially conservative electorate, elections being, by tradition, an affirmation of *non-change*. Not even Mrs. Aquino, let us remember, came to power through elections, but through a military mutiny and a civilian insurrection.

To break through the iron mesh of tradition and inertia — to transform the electoral process from an instrument of stasis into an instrument of change — thus requires the most painstaking effort.

Partido ng Bayan has announced that it intends, despite the admittedly disastrous results of the May 11 elections, to participate in the local elections which are likely to take place in November this year. To eventually succeed in electing candidates to local, regional and national office will require of PnB and its allies a concentration of manpower, organizational skills, resources, and tremendous effort. Its leaders and members ought to decide now whether it will be worth it — or whether it will only lead to a significant portion of the Left's being exhausted, while still losing out in the contest for power.

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CSO: 4200/660

CARDINAL VIDAL HITS KILLING, GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO REFUGEES

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 13 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Edralyn L. Benedicto]

[Text] Ricardo Cardinal Vidal yesterday took to task the local government for not taking responsibility over the evacuation of residents in Alaska beach, Hambaling.

At the same time, Vidal appealed for a stop to the killings in Cebu city and other parts of the country.

The Cebu evacuations were mainly caused by increasing incidents of violence allegedly perpetrated by armed vigilante groups to civilians and the clashes between the NPAs and the vigilantes.

"We are trying our best to find some ways to find peace. If these (killings) go on, the people will become more confused," Vidal told newsmen yesterday.

On the other hand, Vidal described as "queer" the church's move of taking care of the evacuees instead of the government, when asked by newsmen to react on the evacuees, particularly those sheltered at the Cebu Caritas.

"Cannot the community, especially our leaders, do something about that (evacuation)? It is their responsibility to do something. It seems the people don't have anywhere to go to but the Church. What is the government doing about it?" Vidal asked.

Saying he is "very concerned" about the daily killings in Cebu and elsewhere, Vidal said he hopes the people will find their "right sense of direction."

He asked the people in the government to take their responsibilities seriously, "in such a way that we will know where to go and what to do;

otherwise, we will be at the mercy of violence."

Vidal also described as "a happy development" the plan to forge an agreement between the Cebu provincial government and the military for a government-guided vigilante group, because "it will show to the people clear lines of responsibilities if

something happens."

Some 21 families of Alaska beach fled from their homes last June 5 afternoon and sought Church refuge after their community was raided and two residents were abducted by armed men the evacuees claimed to be members of a vigilante group they alternately described as "Tadtad" and "Alsa Masa."

Police, on the other hand, said the claim of the evacuees cannot be substantiated for the moment, since the men responsible for the atrocities wore masks. The evacuees described the perpetrators as "Tadtads" because of the long bolos they carried.

As of yesterday, the number of evacuating families had increased to 25 after four other families left their homes after the kidnap-murder of two brothers last Wednesday morning in the same area.

(The murdered brothers, Narciso and Fortunato Enhambre, were buried yesterday at Carreta cemetery along M. J. Cuenco ave., this city, after rites at the Cosmopolitan Funeral Parlor by Mambaling parish priest Fr. Boy Alesna.)

The missing persons, Mario Pogoy and Romeo Bangkal, are subjects of a writ of habeas corpus petition filed by the Bangkals against Mambaling barangay captain Francisco Vestil Jr. and his brother Roger.

The Vestil brothers had formally denied any part in the alleged abduction during the initial hearing of the writ Thursday afternoon at the sala of RTC Judge Fortunato Vailoces.

The evacuees, mostly members of the Alaska beach Residents Association (Abra), an affiliate of the urban poor federation Panaghugpong, decried in a press conference yesterday the "lack of assistance" from the City government.

Panaghugpong chairman Marianita Agravante charged OIC Mayor Jose Cuenco showed "indifference" to their plight, because the organization is an affiliate

of the militant cause-oriented organization Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan)-Sugbo.

The same complaint was aired by Fely Ybarita, Pamasu chairman. Pamasu is the umbrella organization of all farmer and peasant groups in Cebu.

Evacuees from the mountain areas of Guadalupe have been in the city for 55 days, after they escaped from alleged atrocities of armed men they claimed to be vigilantes. The evacuation occurred, following the killing of two peasants in Sapangdaku, Guadalupe.

They numbered to some 200 persons now housed at the Guadalupe Parish Center and the Guadalupe Elementary School.

Agravante said the Mambaling evacuees have no other plan but to remain at the Caritas, since their security, they claimed, cannot be assured if they go home.

The Guadalupe evacuees, on the other hand, have planned to return home.

Ybarita, however, said when the farmers decide to return to their residences, "they are thinking of making a unified stand to protect themselves."

Ybarita's statement came in the light of the recent announcement of Ama-Sugbo-KMU that they planned to set up their own armed self-defense units (SDUs) to counter the attacks made against their members by the vigilantes.

Vidal, on the other hand, declined to comment on the SDUs, saying he had not been personally briefed on the matter.

He, however, said this development makes it more important to identify respon-

sible persons to lessen the confusion.

Vergie Patalinghug, leader of the women's group, said the widows of the slain members of militant groups are already feeling the brunt of transformation from housewives to breadwinners.

"*Sakit na sa dughan, maayo nang isukol*," Patalinghug said was the reaction of most women, particularly those whose families were subjected to atrocious acts.

"*Sige lang mi ug atras, sigi lang ug dagan hangtud wala na mi kaatrasan*," Agravante said.

Meanwhile, when asked to comment on the lack of response to his offer to mediate in the differences between some local government officials and Recom 7 chief Brig. Gen. Edgardo M. Abenina, Vidal said, "He does not feel anything."

"After all, it was a service that you are offering to the community. If they don't feel they need it, *okey lang*," Vidal said.

Asked about the Church's role in the current growing threat of impending violence between the vigilantes and the cause-oriented groups, Vidal said: "We will offer our services or mediation if we are needed. And then we pray."

Vidal arrived in Cebu yesterday in time for the formal inauguration of the "*Balaysa Gugma*," a home for the old and the destitutes run by the Mother Teresa sisters.

Vidal will leave again Monday, along with Msgr. Achilles Dakay, to Singapore, to attend a five-day conference of Asean bishops. Vidal said the conference will discuss plans for the Catholic Church's apostolate in Asia.

WEEKLY REPORTS CONTINUING INCIDENTS OF RIGHTS ABUSES

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 10 Jun 87 pp 14-17

[Article by Marie Melanie Manlogon: "An Unbroken Trend of Repression"]

[Text]

One of the things people said about the Philippines in the time of Marcos was that it ranked among the world's top 10 countries with the worst human rights records.

Intent on removing that stigma, Corazon C. Aquino upon assuming the presidency promised that her government would safeguard human rights.

Human rights promotion was off to a good start in the Aquino administration. Political prisoners were released, a presidential committee investigating human rights violations by members of the government was formed, and international documents which featured legally binding human rights provisions were ratified by the President.

But whatever achievements the government chalked up in the beginning were quickly erased. The government's record is now blemished by practices contradicting its avowed commitment to human rights.

Salvagings, massacres, forced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention and forced evacuations, as monitored by church and human rights groups, continue.

As Task Force Detainees of the Philippines reported in its *Philippine Human Rights Up-*

date (Vol. 2, No. 4), the first year of the Aquino government was marked "by an unbroken trend of repression which, in some regions, escalated beyond the brutality and breadth that characterized such repression during the past regime."

At the beginning of her term, President Aquino vowed: "I pledge to do justice to the numerous victims of human rights violations."

This pronouncement led to the creation of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) in March 1986. It was an advisory and consultative body mandated to investigate complaints of human rights violations committed by government officers, agents or persons acting in their stead or under their orders.

In the 14 months it existed, the PCHR received some 800 such complaints. Only 23 of these cases, however, have so far been resolved, according to the PCHR in its 54-page *Annual Report for 1986*.

The PCHR has ceased to exist, abolished by Executive Order 163 signed by the President on May 5, 1987. To the committee members, the order was "discourteous" as they were not informed beforehand and would

not have known about the abolition had they not read about it in the newspapers.

That the PCHR was low on actual achievements, even former committee members have conceded.

Jose B. L. Reyes, former Supreme Court Justice who took over the reins of the PCHR when its chairman, Jose W. Diokno, died, complains, "It could not prosecute cases by itself. It could only recommend. The President had to make the decisions, and most of the time we felt that we had no sufficient weight in the decisions of the President."

Sr. Mariani Dimaranan, also a former committee member, only knits her brows when asked what the PCHR's achievements were. "They were very insignificant. We tried to push things through, but we didn't succeed."

The PCHR did not function as effectively as it could have because of many constraints. It was merely a recommendatory body with no prosecutory powers. And, there were legal encumbrances such as those posed by PD 1850, which stipulates that cases involving the military should be tried by court-martial.

Reyes says that when people who filed complaints learned that their cases were going to be tried by the military, they stopped coming altogether and asked, "What can we hope from the court-martial?"

Sr. Mariani says that when sanctions were imposed on erring military members, these came in the form of "administrative" ones, a euphemism for mere reprimands. She adds, "We had no teeth. We should have had at least optional powers to prosecute some cases."

Compounding the legal obstacles was the military itself.

"Work was really difficult be-

cause the Armed Forces was not cooperating," Reyes recalls. "That was because many of the persons against whom the cases were filed were members of the military."

The law ought to punish abusive members of the Armed Forces, says Reyes. "It's a matter of justice. If you don't punish these people, you put the interests of the military above the interests of the civilians. By and large, the army is composed of decent fellows. The trouble is, they were told to obey orders. That's why we wanted to make the commanding officers the ones responsible. The problem is that the army is split. Some think they have to be punished. But those who committed the violations reject the idea. They want an amnesty." And Reyes adds, laughing, "Of course, if I were an officer, I wouldn't like it either."

It was not only the military which proved to be a problem to the PCHR. The government was, too, as it chose to sit on important committee recommendations which could have done a lot to further ensure the protection of human rights.

But to its credit, the government did act on some recommendations of the PCHR. These include two orders mandating the study of human rights, the repeal of certain repressive decrees, and the ratification of international documents designed to promote and safeguard human rights.

Issued on July 4, 1986, EO 27 directed the Department of Education to include the study of human rights in the curricula of all levels of education and training schools in the country. Also, basic questions on human rights would be

included in the Civil Service examinations.

Memorandum Order 20 issued on the same date provided that the Department of National Defense, the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, the Constabulary and the Integrated National Police include the study of human rights "as an integral and indispensable part" of the education and training of all arresting and investigating personnel.

Three notorious Marcos decrees — PD 1836, empowering the President to issue orders of arrest during a state of emergency; PD 1877, empowering the President to issue PDAs (preventive detention action) against people believed to have taken part in political offenses; and PD 1877-A, empowering the President to issue PDAs against people whose arrest and detention are required by public safety — have all been repealed.

Protocol II (Additional to the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949) was ratified by the President and will take effect in the Philippines on June 11, 1987. This provides guidelines for the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts. Protocol II prohibits starvation and the destruction of foodstuffs, agricultural areas, crops, livestock, drinking water installations, irrigation projects, cultural objects like places of worship. It also prohibits the forced movement of the civilian population.

President Aquino also ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on February 28, 1986. This covenant, which the Philippines agreed to 10 years ago but which Marcos never ratified, ensures "an effective remedy" for persons whose rights or freedom have been violated by persons acting in an official capacity. It

guarantees freedom from torture, slavery, arbitrary arrest and detention, and ensures equality for all before the law as well as freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

The Optional Protocol to this covenant was likewise ratified by the President on December 19, 1986. This document is important inasmuch as its provisions are legally binding. By acceding to the Optional Protocol, the Philippine government has opened itself to international review and discussion of its human rights record.

Despite these achievements, Justice Reyes bewails the fact that the President tarried with the PCHR's most important recommendations, among which were: that government and military officials up for promotion first secure clearance from the PCHR; that repressive decrees like PD 1850 be repealed; and that the Integrated Civilian Home Defense Forces (ICHDF) and other paramilitary units "which have been responsible for many of the grossest violations of human rights" be abolished.

These recommendations received much flak from the military, and the President's inaction showed that while her commitment to human rights may be sincere, she was buckling under military pressure. Reyes says the President's inertia showed that, for her, "the Army counts more than the committee on human rights."

"I think she is under pressure from the military," Reyes notes. "I don't know about her sincerity. We recommended a lot of things. Nothing happened. As long as the army can exert pressure on her, we'll get nowhere. She doesn't feel strong enough to meet the army head-on. I wish she had told us. We could have resigned earlier."

Four committee members — Jose Diokno, Reyes, Dimaranan, Zeneida Quezon Avancena — and the committee secretary, Atty. Antonio Quintos, resigned the day after the Mendiola massacre but their resignations were not accepted by the President. Of their resignation, Reyes says, "Here we are, a government creation, and here's the government who first starts shooting people. How can we stand for that? That's up to her. She has to decide which is more important, the maintenance of human rights or the maintenance of the army."

Observers note that the PCHR's lackluster performance can be rooted in the government's human rights policy, which had started out well but gradually got adulterated.

Redempto Anda, acting secretary-general of the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA), says, "The government started strongly, making clear-cut policies to safeguard human rights. But because of strong, consistent pressure from conservatives, the military in general, dahan-dahang nag-compromise si Cory."

The compromise has not been without great cost. Today, the immediate cause of human rights violations in the country is the NAFP's counter-insurgency strategy.

"The military under the Aquino government has tried new counter-insurgency approaches which have serious implications on human rights," explains Anda. "This never happened during Marcos' time."

The present military strategy, according to a PAHRA document cited in the book *A Smouldering Land* (published by the National Council of Churches in the Philippines and the Forum for Rural Concerns) is to elimi-

nate base support for rebel groups by manipulating territories. Whole communities are depopulated; food blockades, crop-burning and the marking off of "free-fire zones" form part of this strategy.

Although the cases reported and documented by human rights groups do not occur as frequently under the Aquino government as they did under the Marcos regime, major violations have not been eliminated. Military operations and counter-insurgency practices still account for a great number of the violations.

Statistics gathered by TFDP for the first quarter of 1987 paint a bleak picture. The total number of prisoners still detained for political reasons is 431; arbitrary arrests, 193; forced disappearances, 11; salvagings, 19; torture, 74; massacres, 7 incidents with 40 persons killed and more than 8,000 individuals affected.

The Ecumenical Commission for Displaced Families and Communities (ECDFC) places the total number of displaced Filipinos at 120,000 individuals or 24,000 families for the period January-October 1986. Displacement refers to the voluntary or involuntary relocation or transfer of individuals or communities due to certain disasters brought about by militarization, multinational corporations' intrusion, developmental and infrastructure projects, etc.

The proliferation of armed vigilante groups, ostensibly fighting communism, aggravates the human rights situation.

Now numbering more than 30 groups nationwide, these armed vigilantes are responsible for gross violations of human rights — from harassment and extortion to outright killings of suspected Communists.

A national movement to disband these armed vigilante

groups has been formed under the leadership of government peace negotiator Maria Serena Diokno. The group is soliciting at least two million signatures in the hope that this would put enough pressure on the government to disband the vigilantes.

Recently, an international fact-finding mission headed by former US Attorney General Ramsey Clark and former Central Intelligence Agency member Ralph McGehee established parallels between the counter-insurgency program of the government and the Phoenix Program, a CIA brainchild which the United States implemented in Vietnam to crush the revolutionary program. The use of armed anti-Communist groups like the Alsa Masa smacks of this counter-insurgency strategy called "population control."

The prospects for human rights under the Aquino administration do not seem bright. There is a vast gap between the law and its implementation.

The new Constitution, for example, embodies provisions promoting human rights, both civil and political and social and cultural rights.

It prohibits torture, abolishes the death penalty, ensures freedom of expression, promotes the rights of workers to self-organization and to an equal share in the fruits of production, and recognizes the people's right to participate in decision-making processes through people's organizations.

However, while it provides these guarantees to human rights, the Cory Constitution could go the way of the 1973 Constitution. In the earlier Constitution, there were enough provisions to protect human rights. However, the actual practice of the Marcos government was the exact opposite of its pronouncements.

In the cause of human rights, it is not a professed commitment that matters. It is how this commitment is translated into actual practice. **[M]**

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CSO: 4200/661

RELIGIOUS SUPERIORS APPEAL FOR PEACE, SOCIAL JUSTICE

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 10 Jun 87 p 37

[Letter by Fr Bienvenido Nebres, S.J., vice-chairperson, Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, Quezon City: "Let There Be Peace"]

[Text]

As Christians, and as representatives of the leadership of the Association of Major Religious Superiors of the Philippines (AMRSP), we make this urgent appeal for peace.

We have become deeply concerned with the numerous reports of growing belligerence and violence emanating from various groups and factions in the country. Of particular concern is what is considered, on the part of the government, an improper definition of the national problem. The policy of promoting the organization of vigilante groups among civilians as part of a counter-insurgency strategy is ill-conceived, dangerous and counter-productive. Such a policy is ill-conceived because the insurgency is not the problem but an effect of the problem. The problem, and therefore the cause of the insurgency, is the reality of social injustice. The policy is counter-productive and dangerous for it is likely to make the problem worse through escalating the level of violence, thus promoting even greater fear, alienation and polarization among our people.

If we learned anything from the EDSA revolution, and, subsequently, from the overwhelming endorsement of the Constitution, it is that our people want peace and an end to violence.

We also bemoan the apparent attacks on the Church. It would appear that such increased attacks, many of them from the military and principally through false accusations, are intended to confuse the faithful and to divide the Church with the purpose of neutralizing the Church in its work for social justice, which is an integral part of its mission.

We are aware, as well, of the growing US interventionist activities through increased funds for counter-insurgency and the promotion of the so-called LIC strategy.

We re-affirm the commitment of AMRSP to the promotion of peace based on justice. As witnesses to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and in fidelity to His mission of peace, we shall continue working for the realization of the values of the Kingdom He proclaimed.

Therefore, seeking to be faithful to our prophetic role, and conscious of the radical solidarity which urges us all to be peace-builders, we make our ardent appeal:

We appeal to our national leadership to disband all para-military groups, and promote peace through dialogue, as urged by our Holy Father Pope John Paul II.

We appeal to the CPP/NDF/NPA, as well as to the MNLF/MILF, and all

those in our society who would use armed violence to bring about change to disarm themselves, and to use rather active non-violent methods and dialogue, which are respectful of the basic dignity of all persons, and which certainly are in consonance with the spirit of the EDSA revolution.

We appeal to our brothers and sisters in the military to be respectful of human rights, and to re-assess their analysis and perception of the problem facing the nation. The basic problem is not insurgency, but rather gross inequity and social injustice.

We appeal to the leadership of the US government to cease its interventionist policies, to respect the right of our Filipino people, and all peoples of the Third World, to determine their own future, free from manipulation, subterfuge and destabilizing efforts designed to exercise, maintain and even extend a position of domination.

We appeal to all members of our own congregations, to all who profess the Christian faith, and indeed to all persons of good will, to exert even greater efforts than in the past, individually and collectively, towards effecting the radical transformation, personal and social, necessary for realizing peace and justice in our beloved country.

We appeal to all involved in the resolution of the Mindanao conflict to continue in their negotiations and other efforts to find a just and lasting peace in the South.

Finally, we appeal to both the government and the NDF panels to reconsider their positions and to resume the talks aimed at reaching an agreement for a just and lasting peace in our country.

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CSO: 4200/661

NICARAGUAN, AUSTRALIAN, FORMER NPA MEMBERS LECTURE

CPP Leader, 'Sparrow' Defector

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Jun 87 pp 1, 16

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text]

The New People's Army (NPA) imposes a rule of "fear and terror" to break down any opposition in areas under its control, military analysts said yesterday.

They cited information gathered from two NPA defectors who had worked with the communist movement for almost 14 years before renouncing it and returning to the fold of the law.

The two, identified as brothers Jun and Lito Alcobar, revealed that once the NPA takes over an area in the countryside, its control is absolute.

"If you oppose them (NPAs), they just liquidate you," they said.

The two brothers did not only give all the tactical information "from inside the CPP-NPA" to the military but also to the Australian Parliamentary Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense through Dr. John Whiteball, vice president and director of the Pacific Christian Anti-Communism Crusade.

Jun Alcobar was a leader of the CPP who went to Samar with only 20 followers in early 70s. His brother Lito, then a student, became a trained killer of the "sparrow unit," also in Samar.

The NPAs control thinking, behavior, and way of living, they said.

In the NPA-controlled areas, the peasants are only entitled to a share of what they produce.

"The NPA tells you what to produce and give you your share," the Alcobars said. "The worst in a democracy is better than the best in a communist state."

In the cities, the brothers said, urban guerillas apply terror by means of the "sparrow" assassination squads. The "sparrows" are trained killers, often recruited from the criminal class, they added.

Lito, who was a "sparrow," said the hit men

function in groups of three or five men. One is the assassin and the others are armed "backups."

He told the military that an assassination is carried out after a thorough analysis of the victim's habits and daily routine. When the group strikes, it is a well-prepared maneuver.

The "sparrows" often use to swoop down on their target, shoot him in the head with handguns fired at closest range and race away to claim another victim for "liberation."

According to Lito, the "sparrows" practice all day so that they can draw and fire their guns almost instantaneously. Their practice constitutes putting a pencil in the barrel of the gun and having a piece of cardboard held within

arms' length. The cardboard represents a human head and has a small hole in the temple. They practice until they can draw the gun and poke the pencil in the hole in one smooth rapid movement.

Lito said that the "sparrows" kill not only opponents of NPA but also defectors from its own ranks. Even NPA regulars are not safe.

Jun Alcobar claimed that in his years of NPA leadership in Samar, for every person killed by the government, there were four to five people killed by the NPA.

Moreover, he said, the NPA has always been able to make the government appear to be responsible for all the killings, through its network of fronts, including so-called "human rights" groups.

Ex-Sandinista, LA PRENSA Worker

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 13 Jun 87 pp 4, 21

[Text]

The National Movement for Freedom & Democracy (NMFD) will hold a press conference Tuesday (June 16), 2-5 p.m. at Pete's Kitchenette for two visiting international anti-Communist crusaders, Christian Anti-Communism Crusade (CACC) Vice-President Dr. John Whitehall and Former Sandinista Humberto Belli.

Dr. Whitehall, an Austra-

lian, is an international anti-communism lecturer and editor of Beth-Barah Newsletter. He wrote "Communism in the Philippines: The Fundamental Issue," a paper submitted to the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense.

Nicaraguan Humberto Belli was an active member of the for La Prensa, an independent newspaper. He writes, "While studying law at the Central American University in Managua, I was a member of the Student Revolutionary Front, unofficially a branch of the underground FSLN, from 1965 to 1967."

He wrote the book "Breaking Faith" which tells of events in Nicaragua parallel with those now taking place in the Philippines. This will be his first visit to the Philippines.

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CSO: 4200/661

MILITARY DENIES ARREST ORDER AGAINST SISON

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 14 Jun 87 p 25

[Text]

MANILA, June 13

Constabulary chief Maj. Gen. Renato S. de Villa today said he does not know of any arrest warrant issued against former Communist Party chief Jose Ma. Sison.

This was his reply to a question raised during a press conference in Camp Aguinaldo on whether Sison would be arrested as the government vowed to neutralize the Communist threat.

Sison, founder of the

Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), was freed by President Aquino last year after 10 year's under military

custody.

He was reported to have visited Australia, Japan and India, where he had been issuing statements against the Aquino government. He is currently on a tour of European countries.

"We have not talked to him. We have not seen him. But we continue to get reports that he is still working very much for the (communist) cause," de Villa said.

If Sison returns to the country, "We will know what to do," he added. But for one to be arrested, "we have to file a case first." (PNA)

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CSO: 4200/661

GENERAL DESCRIBES STATUS, STRENGTH OF BICOL NPA

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 May 87 p 9

[Article by Salvador Flor: "Troops Face Big Rebel Army in Bicol"]

[Text]

LEGAZPI CITY (Interco Press) — With the integration of about 250 new trainees of the communist New People's Army (NPA) into its regular force, the military in the Bicol Region faces a rebel army of over four battalions.

Brig. Gen. Eduardo Taturan, chief of the Constabulary Regional Command in Bicol, said the rebels have 1,500 fully trained cadres and 1,000 high-powered firearms.

On the rebels' increasing activities in the region, he said that this is particularly true in the third district of Albay which is under the jurisdiction of NFA chieftain Rosaura Labitag. His operation is codenamed "Camel."

He said that in Camarines Sur where some towns served by the Philippine National Railways (PNR) are in the tight grip of the rebels, the operation is called "Jallore," named

after the late Kumander Tangkad, a native of Tigaon, Camarines Sur.

The rebel operation in Camarines Norte has another name: "Kamagong."

Despite the guerrillas' growing strength and increasing activities, they suffer lack of competent leaders, according to Taturan who said that Sotero Llamas, Southern Luzon chief, holds the concurrent position of Bicol regional party commander.

Llamas a Bicolano from Tabaco, Albay, continues to use his old name of Kumander Nognog.

Facing the rebels are several battalions of Philippine Army soldiers stationed in strategic places in the region. They are complemented by Constabulary troopers, Civilian Home Defense Force and recently by anti-communist groups, some of them fully armed!

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CSO: 4200/660

PNB PARTY ALLEGES 'SERIES OF ASSASSINATIONS' PLOT

HK171306 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 17 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[By Roy de Cuzman]

[Text] A series of assassinations, possibly to include President Aquino, is being planned by a right-wing death squad of escaped convicts said to be beholden to top military officials.

The grand destabilization plan was revealed yesterday by the leftist Partido ng Bayan, whose chairman received death threats a day after party stalwart Bernabe Buscayno survived last week a midnight ambush that left two of his companions dead.

"Inuna namin si Dante. Isusunod natin si Fidel," [We started with Dante. Fidel will follow,] said a letter mailed to the office of the Samahan ng mga Ex-detainees Laban sa Detensyon at para sa Amnestiya [Association of Ex-Detainees Against Detention and for Amnesty] (SELDA). The threat was obviously meant for Fidel Agcaoili, chairman of the PNB and one of SELDA's founding members. The letter was received late last week at the SELDA office a day after the Buscayno ambush.

Agcaoili said the attempt on Buscayno's life and the death threat he received are part of a grand plan by a faction in the military to sow unrest.

Quoting unnamed sources from the military whom he called "friends of the PNB," Agcaoili said a gang of prison escapees allegedly led by the notorious Eduardo Iran alias "Boy Muslim" will carry out the assassinations.

Boy Muslim, an escapee from Muntinglupa's death row, is the prime suspect in last year's brutal murder of former Antique Governor Evelio Javier.

The same military source allegedly told the PNB head that a number of senators- and congressmen-elect are in the killers' hit list. The list was also said to include defeated senatorial candidate Horacio "Boy" Morales and Isagani Serrano, both ranking PNB officers.

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CSO: 5600/4315

CONTRARY CPP SOURCES DEEPEN MYSTERY OF BUSCAYNO ATTACK

CPP 'Power Struggle' Cited

HK191309 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 8

[By Orlando P. Ortiz]

[Text] A power struggle among four factions of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] is the reason behind the ambush last week of Dante Buscayno, former head of the Communist New People's Army, in Quezon City, a CPP official said yesterday.

The four factions are those of Fidel Agcaoili, Buscayno and Jose Maria Sison, Rodolfo Salas and Rafael Baylosis, the official said.

The official who identified himself only as Ka [Comrade] Totoy, said the four factions are currently engaged in "bitter ideological struggle within the party." This infighting has also led to the disappearance of two officials of the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party], the political party of the CPP, he said.

"If not handled properly, the internal quarrels might become worse than what happened in Central Luzon, Isabela, Western Visayas and the Ilocos-Mantanos-Pangasinan areas from 1970 to 1973," he said.

At that time, the infighting was limited to the regional and provincial levels. But the present animosities have reached nation-wide proportions, endangering party unity and security itself, he said.

The Salas and Baylosis factions have taken similar stands, in that both agree to continue the armed struggle, including ambushes and killings of policemen and soldiers.

They both insist that conditions in the country are already approaching the "strategic stalemate stage," the first phase of the communist blueprint for takeover of the country.

The Buscayno-Sison faction reportedly questions this stand, calling it a "purely military viewpoint."

The faction is critical of the Sparrow Unit killings in Metro Manila, pointing to the setbacks suffered recently by the communists in Davao City and the Davao provinces.

Buscayno has been too vocal, on his opinions, however, and the other factions have resented him for it. In particular, they were angered by his statement before the Makati Rotary Club, in which he declared that "Communism is not the answer to the problems of the people."

Ka Totoy said Fidel Agcaoili's faction believed in the sincerity of the Cory administration. But the faction has been pressured by the other groups into attacking President Aquino's policies and programs.

The Salas-Baylosis factions are also angry that the other factions, while advocating armed struggle, are actually enjoying the comforts of their "bourgeois surroundings" and even spending the money sent through them, Ka Totoy said.

In the meantime, the men of the Salas-Baylosis faction do all the dangerous work in the countryside, he said. He also noted that much of the violence committed by the Sparrow Units in Davao resembled the extortion acts and similar methods of the criminal gangs, making it impossible to distinguish between the common criminals and the "political work" of the rebels.

In another development, the Partido ng Bayan said it condemned the abduction and murder of Arnel Portilla, a technical staffer of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New People's Alliance].

Portilla was allegedly abducted by unidentified men at 7 p.m. last Wednesday at the Nagtahan Rotonda and dragged into a white Ford Fiera which had no plate number.

CPP Spokesman Denies Factionalism

HK210659 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 20 Jun 87 pp 1, 8

[By Marvyn Benaning]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] branded ridiculous yesterday THE MANILA TIMES report on the alleged factionalism within the party that led to the ambush of Bernabe Buscayno, or Commander Dante.

A CPP leader said the report on the alleged factionalism that is wracking the CPP is the product of the "fertile imagination of a Colonel Galido and other officers of the Philippine Constabulary."

Introducing himself as Ka [Comrade] Frank, the CPP leader said "the story came at a time when the military is trying to cover up its culpability in the ambush of Ka Dante last 8 June."

Buscayno is the former head of the New People's Army.

Saying that it was a "deliberate, malicious 'leak,' Ka Frank stressed that "there is absolutely no bitter ideological struggle within the CPP and whatever so-called 'animosities' in the party had been created through media hype and the disinformation campaign being waged by the military since the Dante ambush."

He denied that infighting exists within the CPP. According to him, while Jose Maria Sison and Bernabe Buscayno continue to have moral influence within the party, "they have never been at odds with anybody in the CPP and they are no longer effectively governed by party discipline."

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CSO: 5600/4315

JALANDONI DISCUSSES TALKS, NDF POLICY, SOLIDARITY

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 10 Jun 87 pp 3, 4, 38, 39

[Interview with Luis Jalandoni, international representative of the National Democratic Front (NDF), by Benjamin Pimentel Jr, April 87 in Misrata, Libya: "Perspective on the Peace Talks"]

[Text]

Luis Jalandoni left the priesthood more than ten years ago. But he still speaks and acts like a man of the cloth. This gentle priestly bearing has, no doubt, helped him in his role as revolutionary-diplomat. As the international representative of the National Democratic Front (NDF), based in Europe, Jalandoni knows only too well the importance of understanding and appreciating the finer points of the struggles of different liberation groups — their histories, political orientation and religious beliefs. His training as a priest

and his experiences in the labor movement during the early years of martial law had prepared him for the enormous task of speaking for and explaining the orientation and objectives of the NDF.

During the Asia-Pacific Anti-Imperialist Conference held last April in Misrata, Libya, Jalandoni won the admiration and respect of the assembly when he publicly apologized for having inadvertently neglected to mention the Moro National Liberation Front in his opening solidarity speech. The sincerity of his delivery was undeniable, prompting one delegate to comment: "Now, that is genuine statesmanship."

During the Misrata Conference, Jalandoni spoke with Filipino journalists on the NDF's position on various national and international issues.

How has the breakdown of the peace talks affected the NDF internationally?

Many really hoped that the ceasefire and the peace negotiations would work. So it was a big disappointment when the peace

talks collapsed. From the media, the initial impression many got was that the NDF withdrew from the talks without any valid reason. Our first task then was to explain what really happened. Press conferences were held for

this and the facts about the ceasefire were revealed. For example, not many knew that on December 10, 1986, the day the ceasefire took effect, Colonel Rodolfo Aguinaldo, provincial commander of Cagayan province, declared during a military-initiated rally that there was no ceasefire in Cagayan. The AFP Chief of Staff, General Fidel Ramos, himself issued guidelines to the military that directly contradicted the agreement signed by the government panel. Two AFP field commanders gave some NDF representatives copies of the guidelines that were given to them.

General Ramos also insisted that the government agenda during the talks must focus on the surrender of the NDF, a rebel rehabilitation program and amnesty with honor for the rebels. The government panel wanted to restrict the discussion within the framework of the new Constitution. Given all these, our withdrawal from the talks was justified.

However, we are open to resuming the peace dialogue even without a ceasefire, given certain conditions.

First, the Aquino government must show its capacity and determination to discipline and reorient the AFP. It is impossible to hold peace negotiations if the military continues with its operations against the people. The AFP must be disciplined.

Second, the government must show its capacity and determination to address the problem of the Filipino people.

Third, the government must be willing to recognize the NDF as a legitimate political entity with a political program. The NDF will not accept the rebel rehabilitation program and amnesty with honor because it treats the NDF as an organization of

criminals who need to be rehabilitated rather than a political entity with a political program and mass support.

Fourth, the government must be willing to go into a discussion of a comprehensive political settlement to tackle the handling of a coalition government, the re-orientation of the AFP and other issues. A comprehensive political settlement will not be the resolution of all these but it will be the framework in resolving these.

But hasn't the issue of a coalition government already been closed?

Well, the NDF is willing to talk again only under these conditions. It is up to the government to open its doors to a meaningful dialogue.

Power-sharing seems to be a non-negotiable demand for the NDF.

A coalition government does not just mean power-sharing. By a coalition government we mean the formation of a structure with the widest representation or participation possible of all social sectors and democratic political forces in Philippine society.

Including the KBL?

Both the government and NDF panels and the people in general would think that the KBL must be excluded because of their identification with the fascist regime.

How will this coalition government be put up?

Well, this will be a subject of the negotiations, although there has been a suggestion of a process of broad consultation with the various organizations of every sector. For example, for the workers, the KMW must be consulted as well as other labor groups.

The coalition government will

be set up from these consultations. It could also be through appointment based on agreements by both panels. This interim body will be held responsible for initially implementing the comprehensive political settlement and preparing the way for elections that will ensure the widest possible representation of the people.

Many misunderstood this as the NDF wanting to share power through negotiations and not through the electoral process. They also say that it is not possible to integrate the AFP and the NPA. Well, I agree with the latter if the integration will be done without a deep understanding of the conditions. The AFP has a fascist orientation while the NPA defends the people's interests.

But if there is a well thought of process then all these are possible. Of course, at present, all these have been rendered moot and academic, since the suggestions of the NDF were not taken seriously by the government. They focused on the surrender and the so-called rehabilitation of the NDF.

Have there also been negative effects from the ceasefire for the NDF?

Well, quite a number of the underground personalities of the NDF were exposed.

Have anybody of these people been arrested or killed?

Jovito Plaza of NDF-Cebu was shot and killed by an intelligence agent.

Does the NDF also do political organizing in the military?

Well, we have a political education program. For example, the people in the barrios who have relatives in the military are requested to write to those in the army to persuade them not

to become instruments of oppression by participating in operations that harm the people. When military men are captured by the NPA they are given the same medical care as a wounded guerrilla. Then they are also given a talk on the revolution and they are asked not to harm the people. Of course, their military equipment are taken but not their personal effects or their money. That is our policy.

Is it also your policy not to take prisoners?

At this time, we find it difficult to keep prisoners because we don't have enough manpower and resources. But it may be possible in the near future to hold prisoners. We may exchange captured soldiers for captured NPA members. There were two soldiers who were captured and then released. This was in Quezon.

But have there ever been prisoner exchanges between the AFP and the NPA?

Yes, this has happened in the provinces. Prisoner exchanges usually take place at the local level.

Going to the conference that you are now attending, are you not apprehensive about the reactions people may have regarding the participation of the NDF in a convention sponsored by Libya?

Well, Reagan will probably use this opportunity to launch a disinformation campaign. But we can't let that threat prevent us from strengthening ties with other anti-imperialist groups and countries present in this conference. This gathering is important for the entire Asia-Pacific region. Unity among progressive peoples must be developed in the region the way it has developed in Africa and Latin America, where

they have progressive international and inter-governmental groups. In Southeast Asia we have the ASEAN, which is an instrument of the United States. Other alternative centers must be developed. The Pacific anti-imperialist movement is definitely getting stronger, with progressive governments in countries like Vanuatu. Even New Zealand has taken a very strong position against nuclear weapons. That is a very positive action.

Do you also give aid to other liberation movements?

There are some movements which ask us to share with them our experiences. We also carry the issues of other countries like Nicaragua. We also join mobile stations for Nicaragua and other countries. The help that we can extend is still very limited. [M]

/9274
CSO: 4200/661

NDF SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES MOVEMENT'S ROLE IN MINDANAO

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 10 Jun 87 pp 5-7, 39, 40

[Interview with Victor Aguilar, "introduced" as vice-chairman of the National Democratic Front Council in Mindanao, by Virgilio Crisostomo, time and place not indicated: "The Coming Storm in Mindanao"]

[Text]

The more exciting side of travel is encountering the unexpected. Davao City, despite the delirium of an anti-communist war that borders on the bizarre, can certainly pull a lot of surprises.

The unexpected, during one Lenten visit, included finding wersh-wersh singer Martin Nievera on the same plane; one had to bear with his antics from Manila to Davao. Unforeseen, too, was the presence in Davao of the huge and hugely controversial USNS Mercy, the blessed ship of good, ole American benevolence; despite threats from the ship's Alsa Masa fanatics, local doctors and health workers dared to picket what they called the "mercy shit." Later, one stumbled upon a group of human rights advocates and joined their sleuthing forays into Alsa Masa and Tadtad bailiwicks and their relief missions in far-flung evacuation centers where poor farmers had taken refuge after the AFP shelled their villages, all in the name of counter-insurgency. And one met a group of home-grown barefoot doctors and hopped with them from one remote barrio to another, healing the sick and bringing the gospel of good health through unity.

The windfall, however, would drop from out of the blue, in the most unpredictable corners. At a sudden bend of the road in the twilight zones of Davao del Sur, three young wayfaring NPAs, in complete rebel regalia, flagged down our "mercy-bearing" jeepney for a short hitch. And one day in a little house in between these pilgrimages, this humble roamer came face to face with a mild-mannered man, a seasoned traveler from the underground. His name (certainly pseudonymous) was given as Victor Aguilar, and he was introduced as the vice-chairman of the National Democratic Front Council in Mindanao.

The interviewee was as grateful as the interviewer for the serendipitous encounter. Since the military started openly forming and arming vigilante groups, the more objective and daring radio announcers and newspaper editors in Davao had been brazenly harassed and eased out of their jobs. The military therefore has virtually monopolized the local mass media, depriving the people of meaningful discussions of issues and crushing whatever hopes for pluralism had been left since the euphoria of February '86.

Please give a brief background of the NDF-Mindanao.

Organizing efforts started even before the declaration of martial law, but as a people's democratic state and government, NDF-Mindanao really developed from 1975 up to 1980. During this period, the movement was able to position itself in most of the strategic areas in Mindanao. Hundreds of barrio revolutionary committees, the basic organs of political power of the democratic classes, were set up. By 1980, cadres and activists were already talking about a revolutionary government and the question of raising the level of these new organs of political power from the barrio level up. So, sometime in December 1981, the leadership of the revolutionary movement decided to set up the Mindanao Preparatory Committee which would facilitate the development of the NDF from barrio to municipal, provincial and regional levels. By 1983, with municipal and provincial councils in place, there was enough basis for setting up a regional NDF. But these councils were consolidated only sometime in 1984, and a provisional council representing the national democratic state and the national democratic government was finalized sometime before 1985.

But the movement had to face a big problem towards the second half of 1985 with the discovery of numerous deep penetration agents or DPAs sabotaging our military and political work. Due to lack of experience, the movement committed some excesses in ferreting out and meting out punishment to these so-called zombies. But our assessment is that, in the main, it was successful in preventing the destruction of the emerging state and government of the people. Those who have committed ex-

cesses were meted out punishment, and the movement made public self-criticisms in the second half of 1985.

Towards the end of 1986, after a process of rectification and consolidation, we decided that it was time to call the Mindanao NDF Conference which, as the expression of the national democratic state in Mindanao, would elect the members of the Mindanao National Democratic Council, the revolutionary organ of the government. Attended by 35 representatives chosen by the various regional councils and conferences, the Mindanao-wide conference elected a new council of 19 members. Held right after the ceasefire, February 6 to 12, the conference and the council were both expressions of the alliance of all democratic classes, forces, sectors, groups and individuals. They were concrete gains from the short period of peace.

So what does the structure of NDF-Mindanao look like?

We have the Mindanao NDF Conference, and within it, the Mindanao NDF Council, which is composed of 19 people. Most of them have their own portfolios similar to ministers so that they can attend to the different needs of the people in the communities, from financial and economic to cultural, defense and taxation, research and international solidarity work. Under the Mindanao Conference, almost all regions in Mindanao have set up regional conferences and councils. The foundation, of course, is the barrio assembly and the barrio revolutionary committee. Between the regional conference and the barrio assembly, are the municipal and provincial conferences. Each conference elects the council as the organizational expression of the provisional government.

Is it true that since the February revolution, the NDF has lost significant support from the people?

The NDF was able to expand after the February uprising. This and the significant military victories since the February uprising last year up to the present show that the movement is deeply rooted among the masses.

So you're saying that the ascendancy of what they call the centrist government of Cory Aquino has not affected the growth of the NDF?

Well, it has affected it in the sense that it was able to create some illusions that the government might be able to respond to certain demands of the people. But because of the direct experiences of the people, especially the toiling masses, with the military's fascist atrocities, it is not really difficult to cast away these illusions. Compared to any period under the Marcos fascist dictatorship, military operations immediately after the so-called February uprising were even more intense. For example, military operations were intensified in Agusan del Norte, South Cotabato, Zamboanga and other areas.

Did these happen during the peace talks?

Even before. Right after the February uprising, operations were already intensified. During the peace talks, we documented 40 violations by the military. Twenty people were killed. There were others arrested and tortured. Aside from the 40 violations, there were numerous threats. Particularly in Davao City, Colonel Calida [head of the city's Metrodiscom] took advantage of the ceasefire to impose the Alsa Masa on a number of communities.

How did the NDF in Mindanao participate in the peace talks?

It was really a sincere, wholehearted participation. In fact, we immediately chose representatives in all regions. And they immediately presented themselves at the negotiation table. All the regions strictly followed the policy that no violations should be made. The military cannot accuse us of any single violation during the ceasefire.

Why did you withdraw from the peace talks?

First, because of the many violations by the military. Secondly, the government also tried to force us to discuss the problems within the framework of the reactionary constitution when in fact the ceasefire negotiation was between two independent political authorities. The Cory government was acting like a mother to a problem child, when in fact the NDF is already a parallel government representing definite sections of the people, with a definite territory, clear government structures and an army fighting for independence and sovereignty.

But then the government says that you were imposing impossible demands.

The fact is we were already presenting very minimal demands: dismantling the CHDF, cessation of military atrocities, then third, that we should unite in the historical and social analysis of the problems.

The Aquino government called you hardheaded, or something like that, because you were reportedly insisting on a coalition government. Is this true?

Well, the NDF did not insist on that. Of course, we were hoping that the Aquino government, if it is really sincere and open in

finding real solutions to the basic problems, would recognize the NDF as a parallel state and government and initiate a broader coalition towards the resolution of these problems. But it now appears that she has opted to side instead with the ruling classes and US imperialism.

How did the peace talks affect your relations with the AFP, particularly here in Mindanao?

Especially in regions where the propaganda and information drive was more visible and contact with the rank-and-file AFP men was more intense, many among the AFP men and even paramilitary forces came to realize that the NDF is very serious in looking for solutions to problems affecting the Filipino people. In fact, many stressed their desire that the war should be ended. And as Filipinos, if only they could join the movement, they would. But they are forced to stick with the AFP because of financial considerations.

How has the breakdown of negotiations affected these relations?

Up to now, in some regions, good relationship is being maintained. But since we are in a war situation, armed clashes cannot be avoided. So there is a move by the AFP to transfer some of the infantry battalions that are friendly to the NDF.

What is this I hear that you offered the AFP soldiers general amnesty? Do you have a basis for this move?

By the mere fact that the NDF represents an independent national democratic state and government, it is in a position to offer general amnesty. In answer to Colonel Calida's statement that the offer of the NDF-Northeastern Mindanao of general amnesty to AFP men and para-

military forces was a childish move because the NDF is an outlawed organization, we think that Colonel Calida is really ignorant of the basic principles of political science. Any existing revolutionary government is in a position to offer general amnesty to people who are willing to embrace its political authority.

With very dim possibilities for the resumption of the peace talks, how do you now appraise the Aquino government?

Well, the movement is not dogmatic in its class analysis. We know the class of President Aquino and her government, yet we still considered the possibility that perhaps they can make a radical decision for the people's welfare. But in the process of the negotiations, it has become clear that the Aquino government is being dictated to by US imperialism. Both the Cory government and US imperialism are hell-bent on preventing the resolution of the basic problems and on preserving the present semi-colonial system.

How do you view the coming elections?

The ruling classes would like to stabilize this new government. We can situate the elections, the setting up of Congress and Senate, as part of this stabilization scheme. These are thin embellishments of a fascist government. With respect to the question of participation, the NDF believes that people who think that voting for progressive candidates for Congress will help advance the democratic struggle should participate. Nevertheless, we still look at the Congress as instruments of the ruling class. We do not believe that through these elections, the basic problems will be resolved. Such a resolution would only be achieved through a combination of various forms

of struggle, one of which is the electoral struggle.

Is it true that BAYAN and Partido ng Bayan are NDF fronts?

These are all cause-oriented organizations. If they are sympathetic to the National Democratic Front, that is their right. But I categorically state that these are organizations of people who are independent-minded and who want to continue their struggle within the legal parliamentary framework.

Mindanao has been in the news because of the President's declaration of war against the Left and the Right and her condoning of vigilante groups like the Alsa Masa and Nakasaka. Can you comment on these developments?

There has never been a cessation of war ever since the ascendancy of the Cory government. So there is nothing new about her declaration of war. The formation of Alsa Masa, Nakasaka, and other vigilante groups is part of the low intensity conflict strategy, the new counter-insurgency strategy. Essentially this scheme is no different from the past counter-insurgency strategies, but there are new features. One of these is the use of more civilians in their war. Another is the systematization of their intelligence work. In fact, Reagan has said that he would expand CIA work in the Philippines and systematize intelligence systems by providing more modern equipment.

How did the Alsa Masa and Nakasaka begin?

Alsa Masa emerged when the military could no longer operate in coordination with the deep penetration agents in the democratic organizations because they had been discovered and were

being purged. Most of the Alsa Masa organizers are petty criminals, lumpen personalities, military agents, informers and drug addicts.

Nakasaka, on the other hand, was organized by [Douglas] Cagas in Davao del Sur, where he is incumbent governor. Thousands of people had opposed [Jaime] Ferrer's decision to install Cagas as OIC governor. Cagas then organized the Nakasaka, composed of his diehard ward leaders and followers and of fanatical groups, to silence the democratic demands of the people and suppress patriotic organizations like BAYAN.

Newspaper reports claim that the Alsa Masa and the Nakasaka are very popular. Is it true that the NPA and the NDF have lost the support of the people of Davao?

The Alsa Masa emerged only in three communities in Agdao, particularly in Gotamco. These were the areas where there was so much confusion due to the anti-people activities of the DPAs and, later, the cleaning of these DPAs. Actually the movement meted out the death penalty to only around seven deep penetration agents, because of the gravity of their crimes. Other military assets and informers were only expelled. Some were even given the chance to stay and remold themselves.

Later, when the Alsa Masa got the support of the local and national government, they [DPAs-turned-vigilantes] were able to impose their organizations on other communities. After consulting with the leaders in these communities, the NDF recognized their security problems and decided to temporarily cut off links with them. This does not mean that the communities really embrace the Alsa Masa. They have been forced to join the Alsa Masa because of their im-

mediate need for survival. Other communities like Mandug, however, have openly opposed the imposition of the Alsa Masa.

It was more the intensified propaganda that have led people outside to believe that the Alsa Masa is really popular. Right now, in communities where the Alsa Masa is imposed, the people are reacting because of extortions. Each family is forced to contribute five pesos daily. People who go home in the evening are molested. Businessmen and professionals living near Alsa Masa bailiwicks are also forced to contribute.

How are these vigilante groups affecting your organizing work?

Well, temporarily in some communities, there will be some difficulties. But the current situation can be described as the calm before a storm. People in these communities have been tested in democratic struggles against the previous fascist dictatorship. With the intensification of political repression and the economic crisis that is bound to worsen after the national elections, these freedom-loving people will have to rise up in defense of their political and economic rights. Once the confusion among some sections of these communities is resolved, their past experience of authentic people's democracy under the NDF will egg them on to launch various forms of democratic struggle. Once they are ready, the NDF will, together with them, unleash the people's political and military might in defense of genuine people's democracy.

With the present thrust of government, the elections, the all-out war, how do you assess the

balance of forces?

At present, the enemy is still stronger, and we are relatively weaker. But with the consolidation of the all-Mindanao National Democratic Front from barrio level up, we hope to develop — as fast as we can — more political and armed forces. Two to three years from now, the contradiction between the Cory camp and the other camps of reactionaries is bound to intensify. Some of the military men, and core members of the vigilante groups and other fanatics, are under the control of local reactionaries here like Dimaporo, Jalosjos, Zubiri, and others of their species. So both reactionary camps are armed to the teeth and their conflicts will inevitably escalate into armed confrontations later. This would weaken the reactionary camp and help the NDF advance at a faster pace.

Do you have some parting words?

The US-Aquino regime and the fascist military should face up to the cry of justice of thousands of victims of atrocities perpetrated by the AFP and the paramilitary forces. Instead of blaming the NPAs for the skulls of victims they themselves killed, Colonel Calida and the military should answer for those deaths. We seek justice for Ed Jopson, Fr. Favali, Aguilar, Amatong, Taojo, Fr. Romero and the thousands more who were summarily executed. We seek justice for Fr. Evasco, Fr. Tizon, and hundreds of thousands arrested, detained and inhumanly tortured by the military.

The NDF calls on the Filipino people to cast away all illusions about a third road and to hasten the full realization of national democracy. [M]

REBEL AMNESTY BODY ORGANIZED IN MAGUINDANAO

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 27 May 87 p 3

[Text]

COTABATO CITY, -- The first provincial amnesty committee in Central Mindanao has been formed in Maguindanao to accept Muslim and communist rebels rejoining the government.

The body has five members, including a representative from the private sector.

Named committee members were Ferdinand Tamse of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, provincial board member Amando Bansigan, Cotabato City secretary Mus-

tapha Sinarimbo and Maj. Agustin Puruganan, Judge Advocate of the Regional Unified Command in Central Visayas. The private sector representative has not been chosen.

The committee will exist for six months, according to chairman Datumanong Dumanba of the Citizen's Legal Assistance Office (CLAO).

The creation of the body complies with President Aquino's proclamation granting amnesty to rebels who want to return to the government fold.

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CSO: 4200/660

CEBU 'CAUSE-ORIENTED' GROUPS CONSIDER COUNTERVIGILANTES

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 12 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Edralyn L. Benedicto]

[Excerpt] Mass-based, sectoral and cause-oriented groups in Cebu yesterday warned they will set up their own armed self-defense units (SDUs) unless armed vigilante groups are disbanded.

The warning was issued separately by the local leaders of the militant labor federation Alyansa sa Mamumuo sa Sugbo - Kilusang Mayo Uno (Ama-Sugbo-KMU) and the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) Sugbo, who both blamed the vigilantes for "the rash of evacuations and spate of killings of active members of militant organizations."

Ama-Sugbo-KMU secretary general Edwin Tesaluna said in a statement the plan to establish SDUs is in reaction to the "inability and indifference" of the city and provincial governments of Cebu and the local military

command to respond to the persistent complaint aired by cause-oriented organizations on the "excessive abuses" allegedly perpetrated by extreme-rightist and anti-communist groups against their members.

A profile released by the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP) in its monthly publication "Visayas Monitor" showed the sprouting of anti-communist organizations and fanatic groups in the first quarter of 1987 had increased the frequency and intensity of evacuation cases in Cebu city and province.

FORCED TO ARM

The common point

among the evacuation cases, the data showed, is that they were offshoots of harassments, killings and other violations attributed to alleged activities of the paramilitary and the armed anti-communist vigilantes.

Cumulative data on evacuation, said TFDP, showed 1,094 and 166 individuals were affected by evacuation for 1987 alone.

The data exclude the June 5 evacuation of 21 families from Alaska beach, Mambaling resulting from the raid and abduction of two of its residents by men alleged to be vigilantes.

Last Wednesday morning, two brothers from Puntod, Alaska beach were ab-

ducted by masked armed men and were subsequently found dead in the basketball court of Bayabas, another sitio two kilometers away from Puntod.

"It seems we have no other recourse at this time but to defend our ranks against the systematic attacks of the enemies. This might be a bold decision but the prevailing circumstances require us to be daring and aggressive," Tesaluna said.

THEY'VE LOST FAITH

Meanwhile, Bayan-Sugbo secretary general Raoul Dorotheo said in the wake of violent attacks of various vigilante groups in the city and province, "ordinary civilians might be forced to

arm themselves to defend their lives and properties."

Ama-Sugbo said "we simply cannot allow these groups to go on with their killing spree and wipe us out."

"They have already executed a number of our fellow street parliamentarians all in the so-called cause of defending democracy. The strong clamor now in our ranks is to defend ourselves against the terroristic activities of these armed vigilantes," the Ama-Sugbo-KMU added.

Tesaluna said cause-oriented groups in Cebu have lost faith in the government's capacity to defend their members, saying the local military protects the Alsa Masa, Tadtads, Kadre, Caca and other right-wing vigilante groups and that the local government failed to "flex its muscle" to call for the disbandment of the said groups.

CSO: 4200/661

NEW CHRISTIAN ARMED GROUP CLAIMS ILIGAN FIRE

HK210847 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Jun 87 pp 1, 11

[By Ped Velasco]

[Text] Davao City--an emerging armed group calling itself the Mindanao Christian Liberation Front (MCLF) claimed responsibility yesterday for the multimillion-peso fire that broke out in Iligan City recently.

In a letter received by media here, a certain MCLF Brigadier General Pedro Montojo said that the burning of Iligan City was a signal "that war has started in Mindanao and MCLF men are already deployed throughout the island."

He said the "majority of the Mindanao Christians are discontented because their demands for recognition and sufficient representation in government affairs have been ignored." He said that the Aquino Government is no different from the Marcos regime.

He warned that the MCLF will continue "sowing terror in Mindanao like arson, destruction of bridges, bombing of government owned broadcast stations and public buildings, and burning of residences of public officials."

Reports said the MCLF has 100,000 members and it has its own military arm, the Christian Liberation Army (CLA) with about 30,000 armed members.

The CLA was organized last year to counter the secessionist MNLF and the PNA in Mindanao.

The leaders of the MCLF are reportedly retired and active military officers.

A MCLF leader said most of their members had undergone rigid combat training, demolition and explosives self-defense, and the assembly and repair of small arms.

/12913

CSO: 5600/4315

MIDWEEK LETTERS VIEW NPA-BALWEG RIFT, DEFEND DAVAO VIGILANTES

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 10 Jun 87 p 42

[Text]

E. San Juan Jr.'s essay, "New Dangers, New Opportunities" (MIDWEEK, March 4), was interesting, except for a slight yet jarring error: Conrado Balweg's rift with the revolutionary movement was attributed to a dogmatic refusal by the Left to recognize the Igorot right to self-determination.

Revolutionary cadres in the Cordillera, Igorots and lowlanders alike, toiled for more than a decade to formulate a particular political line for the region. The current Igorot mass movement for self-determination is a result of their work.

It is true that Conrado Balweg's departure from the ranks was caused partially by excesses in the revolutionary bureaucracy. This is readily admitted by the Left. But it is also true that Balweg's capitulation was caused largely by his subjective view of Cordillera culture and society. This is evident in his revolving-door ideas and the means by which he appropriated the political

program of the Cordillera Left.

I am an unofficial member of the Cordillera underground — a floating element. I am no apologist for the movement. I agree with Mr. San Juan that some aspects of solidarity work were stunted by the practice of equating leadership with control. I, too, witnessed instances when revolutionary initiatives was dulled by the refusal of some cadres to act unless given directives.

However, I believe that credit must be given whenever it is due. The efforts of those who have sacrificed must be recognized. The Left was, and still is, part of the Igorot self-determination movement.

I hope this gets printed. The Bakun martyrs and the rest who died for the cause maybe jack-knifing in their graves.

Pingew Sumingpat
Montanosa

**HARSH, HARD,
HEARTLESS!**

The following is unedited and unabridged, and came in an envelope postmarked Davao City. — ED.

I remember reading somewhere when you wrote about your brother Emannuel F. Lacaba who died as a guerrilla-hero in Davao del Norte.

But, times have changed. The NPAs have changed. The passage of time (from 1976 when your brother was killed) has corroded the goodness in the heart of many NPA cadres. The long, long years of seeing their friends and comrades slain by military bullets and bayonets have hardened the hearts of the NPAs. The NPAs are now like wounded bulls. They too kill at the slightest provocation. The NPA cadres' idealism has been dirtied by the years of dirty fighting. And what is more terrible: fear and suspicion of zombies have

led NPA comrades to suspect and kill each other.

As an idealist from the Ateneo, you joined the NPA cause. But, your friends and comrades of those years have tired out. They are burnt out cases. They are suffering from battle fatigue. And they have become harsh, hard, heartless killers!

Your idealistic portrayal of the CFP/NPA as the SHIELD OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE (Midweek, April 22, 1987, page 1) is no longer true to reality. Please reexamine your premises, Mr. Lacaba. Please.

The rise of the AISA, MASA, the NAKASAKA and other anti-communist groups is a bitter exposure of the concrete reality: the masses have rejected the CFP/NPA.

In your editorial (MIDWEEK, April 22, 1987), you romanticize the NPA as killers for justice. You justify the NPA use of violence because anyway the NPA victims are "informers, cattle rustlers and rapists".

And yet you complain when the people of Davao who are already tired of the NPA kill NPA sparrows and cut off the head of NPA tax collectors!

With regards to the parade of coffins of NPA victims you alluded to in your editorial: In truth, the Reuters report by Reuben Alabastro was a highly-ideologically slanted news report. Many of the victims of the NPA killings were mere salesmen and itinerant vendors and even mentally ill persons who went into NPA territories and were summarily killed by the NPAs on suspicion of being spies sent by the military. Other victims of NPA killings were NPA supporters who were targeted by their envious neighbors as military informers. Based on such gossips and intrigues, the NPAs killed them. Other victims were residents who were not able to come up with the financial contributions to the NPA movement. The "financia" is collected monthly by the NPA.

Those who are not able to pay are killed to serve as a warning to other residents. Others killed by the NPAs were their own comrades whom the NPAs suspected to be demonyos, zombies, DPAs. The killing mania has taken hold of the top hierarchy of the NPA. Please advise them to calm down.

As a fellow Atenean, may I ask you the following:

1. Is it morally right for the NPAs to kill?

2. Is it morally right for the NPA sparrows and NPA tax collectors to be killed?

3. Did you ever try to find out why the people of Davao have rejected the New People's Army?

4. Where is your literary prowess now? Why do you have to use your talents in tasteless and propagandistic and didactic pieces?

A friend and fellow
Atenean,

Melvin Benavon
Panabo, Davao del Norte

/9274

CSO: 4200/661

CERU DAILY REACTS TO ALLEGATIONS LINKING BENIGNO AQUINO, NPA

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 15 Jun 87 pp 6, 27

[Commentary by Godofredo Roperos: "Love's Lost Between Cory and NPA"]

[Text]

THERE is every indication the contending forces of the government and the Communist new People's Army are headed towards stiffer confrontation in the coming weeks. Recent pronouncements by the President betray a growing exasperation over the violent incursions undertaken by the latter in the past weeks against top officials of law enforcement agencies in the Metro Manila area, resulting in the death of a number of police and constabulary officers.

The situation appears ironic since, according to a report by an international newsweekly magazine, the NPA had been beneficiary of assistance from the Aquino family in the past. That it should now be assuming a hard, belligerent attitude towards the incumbent administration which is headed by its erstwhile benefactor, betrays lack of gratitude and deep sense of confidence it can put up a credible challenge to the military establishment.

The *Newsweek* in its latest issue, confirmed what we have been hearing before that the late Ninoy Aquino had established a friendly liaison with the then fledgling NPA in Tarlac in the '60s to improve his political strength against Cousin Danding Cojuangco's political forces. In fact, so the report said, Ninoy used to visit guerillas in remote villages, and had his house in Manila used as hideout for "some wounded comrades."

Truth is, many months ago we met a doctor friend from Masbate who told us - which veracity we had doubted then - that the late Ninoy who had purchased a ranch in Masbate during those years, used to go there in a small plane almost every week, accompanied by an armed aide who later was identified as Commander Dante or Bernabe Buscayno. No wonder then that when President Cory assumed the presidency, the first person she had released from detention in the custody of her mother-in-law was Com-

mander Dante. But this matter is no longer of any moment now.

What has become material to the present developing events is the presidential decision to assume a hard-line policy towards the insurgents. The new approach is almost a complete opposite of the soft, reconciliatory strategy she had employed earlier in dealing with the radical left, including even the separatist movement in Mindanao led by the Mindanao National Liberation Front. That policy has been largely considered as having aggravated rather than diffused the explosive national peace and order condition. But will this almost total turnaround in the national policy solve the problem?

At the moment, what it amounts to is the granting of permission to the country's armed forces to confront the challenge of the leftist forces without restraint, and in the manner the military establishment knows best, using the resources of war at its command.

Leaders of our armed forces have contended if given the freedom to accommodate the NPA challenge the nation's armed might can very well take care of this nagging problem. Well, with the pronouncement of President Aquino a few days ago, the NAFP will now have the chance to prove it.

In any case, the somewhat definitive policy pronouncement of the President vis-a-vis the Communist insurgency problem should hearten the Aquino government watchers. In an interview with the *Manila Times* the other day, Congressman-elect Tony Cuenco, former secretary of political affairs, made it appear there are quite a number of "policies" being enunciated by various leaders of government, resulting in a confused picture of what the administration really wants to do about the dilemma. Such a sorry situation could only add to our insecurity.

Finally, President Aquino appears to have come to terms with the

realities confronting her presidency, particularly the threat coming from the radical left. Unlike before, she has now come to accept the country's armed forces is as much her own as the leader of the nation, as it is the people's. The near killing of friend Bernabe Buscayno by what is now believed to be his former comrades as a ploy to blame the military had it succeeded, she could have just as easily heaped on the military, if it had happened months ago when she was still "captive" of the momentum of her role as oppositionist.

But when she spoke before the sparse crowd that gathered to listen to her Independence Day speech, she showed she has finally reconciled with the fact she was the President of the Republic, and Commander-in-Chief of her nation's armed forces. And that, the romance between her and the Communist insurgents is now over. President Aquino must have arrived as true leader of her people.

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CSO: 4200/661

CEBU EDITORIAL ENCOURAGES PROTEST AGAINST PRICE HIKES

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 11 Jun 87 p 5

[Editorial: "Preparing for the Price Hike"]

[Text]

Critics may rant and rage over the impending increase of the price of gasoline and other oil products, but the fury and noise won't stop what appears to be inevitable.

What protests can do, however, is narrow the margin of increase: lessen the pain, minimize the harsh effects on the prices of other commodities.

Already, the adverse reaction of consumers has made the administration step on the brakes. The leaders are telling us they will slash some taxes on goods that will be severely affected by the fuel cost adjustment.

One wonders though if reduction on the taxes on other goods will be merely token, not as significant as the cuts on the fuel tax itself. Otherwise, why not effect the decrease on the fuel tax and not on other taxes?

One can only speculate the extent of the ravage that the upswing of the price of fuel will make on the consumers' inadequate income. To be sure, it will hurt a great deal.

What the administration can do, short of recalling the plan or removing the tax on fuel, is to cushion the effects of the price increase.

We know only too well that such situations breed unscrupulous people who will prey on the misery of their countrymen. The laws on hoarding and overpricing must be activated.

Also, confusions that go with price spiral of fuel must be avoided by preparing for them. For instance, studies and decisions must be made early on the prices of goods and services that are directly touched by oil products, such as transport fares.

Strikes of jeepney and bus drivers, which only compound the woes of consumers, can be avoided by rationalizing in advance the problems of that industry.

The rise in fuel price is calamitous enough. Ineptness of government managers will worsen its adverse effects.

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE LIFTS RESTRICTION--The government has lifted its restriction on the circulation of the TIME magazine in Singapore with effect on its July 13 issue. TIME magazine's circulation was reduced in two stages from October last year after it was considered to be involved in the domestic politics in Singapore. The move followed an article on Singapore, which had several important erroneous facts and TIME's initial refusal to publish the government's letter of clarification. Later, TIME published the letter in full. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Jun 87 BK] /12913

CSO: 4200/669

POLITICAL

VIETNAM

MESSAGE GREETES YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY CONFERENCE

OW202320 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA 20 June--The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has extended its warmest greetings to the national conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

After extolling great achievements recorded by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party over the past 20 years in national defence and in economic, social and cultural transformation, the congratulatory message says:

The Communist Party and people of Vietnam greatly rejoice at your achievements and reiterate their close solidarity with and firm support for the just struggle of the PDRY people."

"We are deeply convinced that in the light of thee conference's resolutions, the PDRY people will win ever bigger success in their noble cause, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of the peoples in the Middle East and the world as a whole against Zionism and other reactionary forces for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

"On this occasion," the message goes on, "we would like to thank the Party Government and people of the PDRY for their warm support to the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression in the past and their national construction and defence at present."

In conclusion, the message wishes the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and the PDRY further consolidation and development.

/12913
CSO: 4209/664

POLITICAL

VIETNAM

SDAR LEADER HOLDS TALKS WITH NEW SRV AMBASSADOR

OW220911 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA 22 June--"We have for long chosen the Vietnamese Revolution as a special example of revolutionary heroism," said Mohamed Abdelaziz, general secretary of the Polisario Front and president of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Toan in the liberated zone on 18 June.

The Sahrawi leader added:

"On behalf of the Sahrawi people, I express once again their admiration for and gratitude to the Vietnamese people. I hope that the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries will be constantly consolidated and developed with every passing day."

For his part, Ambassador Vu Toan, who presented his credentials to the Sahrawi President, said:

"The Vietnamese people have always followed with keen interest, the fraternal Sahrawi people's advance in their revolutionary cause. We highly appreciate their achievements in all fields, and reaffirm that we will do our best to support the Sahrawi people in their programmes set by the 6th Congress of the Polisario Front."

"We continue to support a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara question on the basis of direct talks between the Polisario Front and Morocco and on the principle of respect for the Sahrawi people's right to self-determination, and for a durable peace in the region."

During his stay there, the Vietnamese ambassador was also received by several high-ranking Sahrawi officials.

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CSO: 4200/657

POLITICAL

VIETNAM

LEADERS GREET MOZAMBIQUE ON NATIONAL DAY

OW242000 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA 24 June--Vietnamese leaders today sent greetings to their Mozambican counterparts on the 12th Independence Day of the People's Republic of Mozambique (25 June).

The message was jointly signed by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council, Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, and addressed to Joaquin Alberto Chissano, general secretary of the Frelimo Party and president of the republic; Marcelino Dos Santos, chairman of the People's Assembly, and Mario Machungo, prime minister.

The message praised the achievements recorded by the Mozambican people under the leadership of the Frelimo Party in National construction and Defence, thus making "active contributions to the struggle of the peoples in Africa and in the world against imperialism and apartheid, and for peace, national independence and social progress."

It reaffirmed Vietnam's militant solidarity and firm support for the Mozambican people's revolutionary cause, and wished them still greater success in consolidating national independence and building a prosperous Mozambique.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also extended greetings to Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi.

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CSO: 4209/664

NHAN DAN HAILS NATIONAL DAY OF MOZAMBIQUE

OW250819 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA 25 June--Nhan Dan today praises the achievements of the Mozambican people as a great encouragement for the national liberation movement in the region.

In an article marking the 25th anniversary of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), the paper notes that at present, the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican Government continue leading their people to overcome innumerable difficulties and trials to gain important success in defending national independence and building the country along the road of progress and prosperity. Living up to the determining of the entire party and people, the plenum of the Frelimo Party Central Committee recently held in Maputo reaffirmed the country's continuation to build socialism, the paper says.

"On external affairs," the paper continues, "the party and government of Mozambique have advocated the policy of strengthening solidarity with the countries in the socialist community, in Africa and in the non-aligned movement, actively contributing to the common struggle of the people in the frontline countries, in Namibia and South Africa aimed at abolishing the last fortress of racism in this region."

"The relations between Mozambique and Vietnam have been finely developed. The Mozambican people have given the sympathy and valuable support for the Vietnamese revolutionary cause. The two official visits to Vietnam by the late President Samora Moises Machel and the present multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries are vivid expressions of their Vietnamese-Mozambican relations," the paper concludes.

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CSO: 4209/664

POLITICAL

VIETNAM

22 JUNE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK220556 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The Voice of Vietnam correspondent reported that this morning [22 June] National Assembly deputies to the First Session of the Eighth National Assembly attended a plenary meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi.

The National Assembly heard reports delivered by the following deputies:

Comrade Ha Van Ban, deputy from Thanh Hoa Province, on issues of strengthening management and use of land;

Comrade Pham Minh Chinh, deputy from Dac Lac Province, on management of forests and forest land, a provision of the draft law on land;

Comrade Nguyen Thi Hong Minh on the purchase and processing of marine products for export;

Comrade Phan Tan Tien, Deputy from Hao Giang Province, on concentrated supervision over the Sixth CPV Congress resolution on grain and food production;

Comrade Phan Anh, deputy from Nghe Tinh Province, on the rights and duties [of citizens];

Comrade Ly Chanh Trung, deputy from Ho Chi Minh City, on the speech by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Ling;

Comrade Xuan Du, deputy from Lam Dong Province, on how to overcome the present difficulties; and

Comrade Dau Thi Luong, deputy from Nghe Tinh, on local peanut production for export.

After a coffee break, a representative of the Council of Ministers made an assessment of the views expressed by National Assembly deputies on the Council of Ministers' reports.

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CSO: 4209/664

CONFERENCE REVIEWS WORK OF PUBLIC SECURITY YOUTH UNITS

BK111551 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 87 p 1

[Text] To mark the 97th birthday anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, youths of the people's public security force in Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, and Quang Nam-Danang Province have held a conference to review the work over the past year in carrying out revolutionary action in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings to build pure and comprehensively strong units.

Carrying out 1,555 projects in accordance with Uncle Ho's teachings, youths of the people's public security force in these four cities have manifested their creative assault and collective mastery roles in maintaining the fatherland's security and social order and safety. Organizations of the youth unions have organized and led youths to perform various key duties and carry out difficult tasks. Through the emulation movement, youths of the people's public security force have scored positive results. They have enhanced the sense of organization and strictly observed discipline, thereby leading an honest, moderate, pure, and healthy life in their community. Many members of the youth unions have set good examples by manifesting the spirit of skill and bravery, enhancing the sense of responsibility in opposing crime, enthusiastically serving the people, and maintaining the quality of combatants of the public security force. As a result, the number of outstanding youth unions organizations and members is on the increase. Through various forms of strengthening unity, youths in the people's public security force have created firm coordination with youths in the army and other sectors to satisfactorily maintain social security and order.

On this occasion, Comrade Phan Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers has sent a letter encouraging and urging various echelons of party committees, the administration, and leading cadres of the people's public security force to rely on the youth force to control various work, improve the party building task, and strengthen the task of building pure, firm, and a strong people's public security force.

At this conference, Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Minister of Interior emphasized that in carrying out its activities, the public security force must rely on the people, respect the people's right to collective mastery, and protect the people and their interests.

NHAN DAN MARKS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

BK090823 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 May 87

[NHAN DAN 1 June Editorial: "Protect, Care For, and Educate the Generation That Will Succeed Our Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] Children under 15 years old in our country account for almost 50 percent of the population. They are our valuable asset and are a generation that will succeed our revolutionary generation and carry out all tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. The protection, caring for, and education of these children are important and consistent tasks of our party, state, and people.

Facing numerous difficulties in socioeconomic life, many localities, sectors, and mass organizations have created most favorable conditions to carry out these tasks. With firm coordinations between families, schools, mass and social organizations, many localities have provided these children with a fine education, good care, and facilities for recreation, thus enabling them to satisfactorily implement President Ho's five teachings.

Each year, more than 5 million good nephews and nieces of Uncle Ho and hundreds of thousands of outstanding members of the Vanguard Teenagers Unit have been recommended and admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

We are pleased to see the growth of these children in the new society. However, we cannot say that we are satisfied with what we have done. Millions of school-age children have not been able to attend school. A large number of teenagers and children have not been admitted to unions, while the number of spoiled children is on the increase. Social negativism and irresponsibility in many families have adversely affected the task of educating children. Activities of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit at various grass-roots units have been carried out just for form's sake and are not attractive to children. The contingent of cadres responsible for teenagers and children is in the shortage and still weak.

The Sixth CPV Congress reminded us that our teenagers and children must attend schools and be taken care of with compassion by families and society. Various echelons of party organizations and the Youth Union must pay attention to strengthening the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit. More than ever before, each party member and cadre, parent, and all of us must profoundly realize the

strategic significance of the tasks relating to taking care of and educating the children. We must relentlessly carry out the task of building a revolutionary generation for the future.

The tasks of protecting, taking care of, and educating the children must be considered as important parts and parcels of the socioeconomic strategy. In formulating long- and short-term socioeconomic plans, various echelons of the authorities must clearly define the content and measures as well as appropriate investment for these tasks, especially the building of material bases for the units' activities; and the building of nurseries, kindergartens, recreation centers, and production establishments to produce consumer goods and toys for the children. We must better implement the motto: The state and the people together carry out the tasks of protecting, taking care of, and educating the children, right at the grass-roots units and in activities of various economic components, thereby creating favorable conditions for them to develop comprehensively in term of physical and spiritual fitness, educational background, behavior and moral, and life style and the way of living. Each locality must create favorable conditions to enhance the quality of teachers; motivate veteran cadres, war veterans, and retire cadres to participate in educating and fostering the younger generation. Parents and party cadres and members must daily set good examples for our children.

On the occasion of the International Children's Day, we wish all children good health to advance bravely on the revolutionary path set forth by their forefathers and brothers, enthusiastically work shoulder-to-shoulder with youths in fraternal countries to advance to a happy future. Let us turn this beautiful tradition into a day when all people strive to protect, take care of, and educate the children. We must foster the revolutionary generation for the future in order to fulfill the ardent advice given by our esteemed and beloved President Ho Chi Minh.

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CSO: 4209/664

POLITICAL

VIETNAM

KIEN GIANG TAKES MEASURES AGAINST PARTY MEMBERS

BK190410 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 May 87 p 1

[Text] Following the political drive to mark the party's anniversary, 3 February, the Kien Giang Provincial Party Committee has reviewed the strong points and weaknesses of each individual district and city party organization in implementing political duties.

Many party chapters and party organizations directly subordinate to the provincial party committee have met to evaluate and screen those party members who made false statements about personal record, became degenerate, lost their quality, or violated state and party policies.

Through the political drive to mark the party's anniversary, the provincial party committee has reviewed the status of 2,290 party members, 1,085 of them showed weaknesses of various natures. Disciplinary measures have been taken against 184 party members, 5 of them chiefs or deputy chiefs of provincial organs, 1 district party committee member, and 23 other party committee members. Disciplinary measures have also been taken against 121 party members in Giong Rieng, Go Quao, Chau Thanh, and Tan Hiep Districts and Rach Gia City who failed to set good examples in socialist transformation, took advantage of their power to grab land, failed to pay overdue taxes or return borrowed materials, had drinking problems, bullied the masses, or displayed low military or lack of a sense of responsibility. A number of party committee echelons and district party committees directly subordinate to the provincial party committee have taken disciplinary measures against 176 party members in the forms of reprimand, warning, dismissal, or expulsion from the party.

The provincial party committee has rearranged work assignments for 144 cadres holding provincial and district level positions or working in key production sectors and organs.

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CSO: 4209/664

NOTICE ON RETURN OF VALUABLES TO SOUTHERN CADRES

BK150415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jun 87

[10 June Notice Issued by the Central State Archive of the State Archives Department on "The Transfer of Money, Gold, and Other Preserved Materials of Southern Cadres Regrouped to North Vietnam]

[Text] With a desire to satisfactorily fulfill the obligations to those cadres who previously rendered meritorious services to the revolution, the Central State Archive hereby announces the continued and more urgent transfer of money, gold, and other materials belonging to the southern cadres who had been regrouped to North Vietnam before they returned to southern Vietnam to work and combat.

Since taking over from the government Unification Committee and the party Central Committee Organization Department, the Central State Archive has regularly contacted the regrouped southern cadres and handed money, gold, and many other preserved materials over to the cadres who had previously placed those items in the archive. This action should be continued now so as to have the remainder in the archive promptly reach the depositors in an adequate, careful, and complete manner in fulfillment of our obligations to the cadres.

We accept the constructive criticism of Comrade Tran Van that was carried in the 3 June 1987 issue of SAIGON GIAI PHONG. We have scrupulously reviewed our work and have abolished the limit of time prescribed for recovering the deposits and the suggestion of confiscating the money and gold of depositors who fail to recover it within that time limit which was announced in the "Answer to Readers" column of the 28 May 1987 issue of NHAN DAN.

With a view to satisfactorily continuing the transfer of money, gold, and other preserved materials to the regrouped southern cadres, the Central State Archive is also petitioning the responsible agencies for specific measures and procedures to handle the issue.

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CSO: 4209/664

NHAN DAN VIEWS BUILDING OF PEASANTS UNION

BK181155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jun 87

[13 June NHAN DAN editorial: "Build the Collectivized Peasants Union Stable and Strong From the Grass-Roots Level"]

[Text] Since its coming into being, our party has always showed concern for patriotic peasants and formed them into organizations through which it has rallied, united, awakened, and led them in the struggle to achieve the revolutionary objectives of each stage.

The Red Peasants Association, the first organization of patriotic Vietnamese peasants, was formed by our party in 1930 and had more than 50,000 members. For more than half a century now, the Vietnam Peasants Association has constantly developed and existed under different names suited to the implementation of various political tasks entrusted by our party for each revolutionary stage. They include: The Red Peasants Association, 1930; the Mutual Support and Friendship Peasants Association, 1936-1939; the Anti-Imperialist Peasants Association, 1939-1940; the National Salvation Peasants Association, 1941-1958; the South Vietnam Liberation Peasants Association, 1960-1975; and at present, the Vietnam Collectivized Peasants Union, a unified politicosocial organization of our collectivized peasantry throughout the nation.

In anticipation of the forthcoming First National Congress of the Vietnam Collectivized Peasants Union, all provinces, municipalities, and special zones throughout the nation have started convening the congresses of collectivized peasants at the district level, intensively built a stable, strong Vietnam Collectivized Peasants Union, and effectively developed the union's role in motivating peasants to implement the lines, guidelines, and tasks set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

The process of development of the Congress is a deep-rooted, widespread political drive having the participation of more than 10 million peasant members, a powerful force in our nation that plays a decisive role on the economic forefront, namely agricultural production.

With the concern and strict, close leadership of all party committee echelons and the concrete assistance of the administration at all levels, it is necessary to properly organize the congress of collectivized peasants at all

levels in the spirit of renovation and with concrete results. Debates must be truly democratic; criticism and self-criticism must be bold; proposals concerning current practical issues of everyday's life must be submitted to cooperative management boards, production collectives, and upper-level management organs.

The Congress of collectivized peasants this time around must effect a truly new change in the quality of the peasant motivation work and must strengthen the worker-peasant alliance so that, under the leadership of the working class' party, it can play a key role in successfully implementing all tasks and objectives set forth by the Sixth National Party Congress.

As an immediate task, it is necessary to motivate peasants to take part in the implementation of the three major economic programs, to build and perfect the socialist production relations while developing the production force and building a new life style in the rural area, and to contribute to the struggle against negativism and for social justice.

In building the structure of the Collectivized Peasants Union, it is necessary to see to it that the key area of operations remains at the grass-root level, that is to say, at villages, subwards, and in townships where peasants live. In areas where peasants have already adopted collectivized work patterns, the union organization at the grass-root level should be linked with such collectivized economic organizational patterns as solidarity team, production collective, production unit, and cooperative. The collective economic organizations perform their economic function mainly through production and business activities whereas the union organizations at the grass-root level perform their key function through politicosocial tasks and mass motivation work. The two organizations are closely related and complementary but they are not one and the same. The upper structure of the grass-root union organizations should be simple and light but strong enough to exert leadership over the union organizations at the grass-root level so that the latter can contribute to initiating a widespread mass movement among the collectivized peasantry.

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CSO: 4209/664

NHAN DAN NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN ENVIRONMENTAL WORK

OW051740 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 5 Jun 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA 5 June--In an editorial, Nhan Dan, central organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today calls upon the entire Vietnamese people to join efforts in protecting the environment and make rational use of the natural resources.

The editorial says:

"Fully aware of the important role of the environment, the party and government of Vietnam have worked out relevant policies and taken a series of measures to involve the people in their implementation. The 'tree planting' movement initiated by President Ho Chi Minh has constantly broadened. The movement to re-settle the ethnic minorities for sedentary farming has helped reduce the incidence of bush fires and deforestation. The variegated forms of preventive hygiene against epidemic diseases in the rural areas have remarkably improved the living conditions of the country folks.

In implementation of the policy on environmental protection, a series of laws, regulations and practical measures have been made public by the state aimed at protecting the forests, the precious animals and botanical genes, and improving sanitation and enforcing measures to control occupational diseases among the working people.

However, shortcomings and bad practices continue, such as the lack of planned exploitation of the forests and other natural resources, indiscriminate felling of trees and fishing that has led to a serious decline of many kinds of rare animals and plants. The ecology tends to deteriorate and the forest area continues to shrink.

In addition, construction in urban areas and industrial centres has been undertaken without comprehensive planning, leading to negative effects on the environment and hygiene."

Nhan Dan goes on:

"A nation burdened with a heavy aftermath of protracted war which has seriously affected the environment and living conditions of the people, the Vietnamese people join the forces of peace and progress across the world in warmly responding to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and are determined to fight for a world free from nuclear weapons and other arms of mass extermination."

"To fight against the danger of environmental destruction is a common objective of the whole progressive mankind and a most immediate goal of our nation," the paper says in conclusion.

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CSO: 4209/664

POLITICAL

VIETNAM

SE QUANG DAO MEETS WITH NEWSMEN IN HANOI

BK201414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam radio correspondent, on the occasion of Vietnamese Press Day--21 June--this afternoon at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi, Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, cordially met with news agency, newspaper, radio, and television correspondents from the central level and from Hanoi, who are currently covering the First Session of the Eighth National Assembly.

Comrade Le Quang Dao warmly greeted all the newsmen on the occasion of Vietnamese Press Day. He also spoke highly of the efforts exerted by the press in the recent past, thus vigorously reflecting the struggle of the people of all strata throughout the country against negative phenomena in society.

He said: In recent past, our press has shown improvement and has performed its work in accordance with state policies and law. It has pointed out and struggled against many negative phenomena in society, thereby arousing enthusiasm among the people. However, the press should also point out good deeds and good men as did Uncle Ho--a great national leader--who was also a great journalist.

Comrade Le Quang Dao also suggested that the press contribute to developing the operation of the National Assembly and serve as a link between the National Assembly and the masses.

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CSO: 4209/664

POLITICAL

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS VIETNAM PRESS DAY

OW210943 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA 21 June--NHAN DAN in its editorial today marking the Vietnam Press Day (21 June) calls on the press to make effective contributions to stepping up the process of renovation set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The paper says:

"The Vietnam Press Day comes at a time when the Vietnam National Assembly is discussing and deciding on issues of great importance step by step institutionalizing the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress, concentrating wisdom and energy on increasing the efficiency of state management on the basis of broadly and fully implementing socialist democracy, a key point in the renovation of the political as well as economic thinking in our country at present....

"Since the successful party congress the whole mass media have made great efforts to disseminate the party's viewpoints, line and policy on profound and all-round renovation, contributing to setting in motion the renewal through timely and truthful information and a deep analyses of events. What is most worthy of note is that even as we were preparing for the Sixth Party Congress, the press had noticeably increased the publication of readers' opinions, heightened its role as an instrument to combat negative phenomena in the party and society, directly criticized facts and persons by name, and uncompromisingly taken on bureaucracy, corruption and irresponsibility."

The editorial calls on the press to discover in time and honestly report the newly emerging good examples, warmly supporting and encouraging the new factors, push forward the fight against backwardness and stagnation, and pointing to the direction for solving practical issues of common concern. It also calls on the mass media to build a healthy public opinion and encourage the masses to actively fulfill the enormous task of taking the country out of the current situation and gradually stabilizing the economy and life and strengthening the people's confidence in the future.

/12913

CSO: 4209/664

BRIEFS

CAMBODIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi 19 June--Minister of National Defence Le Duc Anh has extended warmest greetings to his Kampuchean counterpart, Koy Buntha, on the 36th anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea (19 June). The message highlights the splendid exploits of the fraternal Kampuchean Army over the past years. It notes that the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea has "rapidly grown up quantitatively and qualitatively. Together with the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean Army is ready to fulfill the task of firmly safeguarding the revolutionary fruit of each country and of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula as a whole, thereby actively contributing to preserving peace in Southeast Asia and the world at large." The message wishes for the constant consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and multi-faceted cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 19 Jun 87 OW] /12913

VIETNAM PRESS DAY--Ho Chi Minh City has organized various activities to commemorate Vietnam Press Day under the theme of renovating the press in accordance with the spirit of the Sixth CPV Congress. At a seminar held by the city party committee's standing body and the city journalist's association on 20 June, representatives of almost 20 chapters of the association discussed and talked with the comrade secretary of the city party committee and representatives of various sectors and branches on measures to create favorable conditions for the press to perform its function more satisfactorily. Various representatives raised numerous difficulties currently faced by the press and proposed to the city party and people's committees that pending introduction of the State law on the press, local regulations should be set up to improve the daily life of newsmen and to ensure the right of the press to present the facts. The comrade city party committee secretary, secretaries of various district and precinct party committees, and representatives of various sectors in the city directly answered questions relating to their responsibilities raised by newsmen at the seminar. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 87 BK] /12913

NGUYEN THANH BINH ATTENDS FUNCTION--Commemorating Vietnam Press Day, on 20 June the Hanoi party committee's standing body held a get-together with representatives of various newspapers based in Hanoi. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal party committee, welcomes and thanked newsmen for their positive contribution to strengthening the renovation of

thinking and other tasks on building the nation and the capital. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh pointed out the present situation of the capital and expressed the hope that in carrying out the function of the press, various newsmen will contribute more positively to building Hanoi into a civilized and elegant capital to be worthy of being the heart of the country. Many newsmen expressed their ideas and proposed that the municipal party committee periodically inform newsmen of the municipal situations and tasks while guiding various sectors and grass-roots units to create favorable conditions for newsmen to thoroughly study various situation in order to perform more effectively their duty as the press toward the task of building the capital. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 87 BK] /12913

CENTRAL LEADERS ATTEND FUNCTION--Hanoi VNA 20 June--A meeting was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall this afternoon to mark the Vietnam Press Day (21 June). It was attended by Le Quang Dao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Khirman of the National Assembly. Also present at the function were Tran Hoan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central committee and Minister of Information; Dao Tung, vice chairman and secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists' Association; a large number of Vietnamese journalists from various central and local newspapers, news agency, radio and television. Addressing the meeting, Chairman Le Quang Dao warmly greeted Vietnamese journalists on the Vietnam Press Day and wished them success in their mission, thus making active contributions to successfully carrying out the resolutions of the Sixth Party Congress and the National Assembly, and the State plan. Taking the floor, Dao Tung expressed the Vietnamese journalists' firm resolve to fulfill the glorious tasks assigned them by the party and State. Cordial get-togethers were arranged by correspondents and editors of various central and local newspapers in various cities, provinces and branches of activities across the country in honour of the Vietnam Press Day. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 20 Jun 87 OW] /12913

GREETINGS TO LUXEMBOURG--Hanoi VNA 22 June--President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong has sent a message of greetings to Grand Duke HRH Prince Jean Benoit Guillaume Marie Robert Louis Antoine Adolphe Marc D'Aviano on the independence Day (23 June) of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 22 Jun 87 OW] /12913

LEADERS RECEIVE MORE GREETINGS--Hanoi VNA 24 June--Vo Chi Cong and Pham Hung have received more congratulations from abroad on their elections respectively as president of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The congratulatory messages come from leaders of Poland, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia. Many congratulatory messages have been sent from parliamentary leaders of various countries to Le Quang Dao on his election as chairman of the Vietnam National Assembly. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 24 Jun 87 OW] /12913

MADAGASCAR NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi VNA 25 June--President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong today sent his warmest greetings to President Didier Ratsiraka on the 27th Independence Day of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. His message says: "Over the past years, under your leadership, the Madagascan people have recorded many big achievements in defending national independence and making

Madagascar a prosperous country, thus positively contributing to the common struggle to turn Africa into a continent of peace, democracy, development and social progress." "The Vietnamese people rejoice at these achievements and sincerely wish the Madagascan people ever bigger success in their glorious cause." The message wishes for further consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Madagascan counterpart, Jean Bemananjara. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 25 Jun 87 OW] /12913

SRV-USSR EMULATION--Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet experts at the Bac Thai provincial coal mining area recently signed a Vietnam-USSR friendship emulation pledge to score achievements in honor of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and other major anniversaries of the two countries. The targets set in the emulation pledge involve productivity, quality, and timely supply of coal to meet the needs arising from production and life in the northern province. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 29 May 87 BK] /12913

LINH GREETES FINNISH LEADER--Hanoi VNA 12 June--Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has sent a message of congratulations to Arvo Aalto on his re-election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Finland. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 16 Jun 87 OW] /12913

LINH GREETES AUSTRALIA CP HEAD--Hanoi VNA 16 June--Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today extended his warmest congratulations to Brian Aarons on his re-election as leader of the National Executive of the Communist Party of Australia. His congratulatory message wishes Brian Aarons the best of health and success in his noble mission. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 16 Jun 87 OW] /12913

LINH GREETES TUNISIAN CP LEADER--Hanoi VNA 19 June--Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh has sent a message of congratulations to Mohamed Harmel on the latter's re-election as secretary general of the Tunisian Communist Party Central Committee. The message wishes Mohamed Harmel good health and new, greater success in his noble mission. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 19 Jun 87 OW] /12913

SRV-ANGOLA COMMISSION--Hanoi VNA 22 June--The second session of the Vietnam-Angola Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has been held in Luanda. The Vietnamese delegation to the session was led by Tran Hong Quan, minister of secondary vocation and higher education, and the Angolan delegation was headed by Antonio Jose Ferreira Neto, Minister of Health. The two sides discussed measures to broaden their bilateral cooperation in line with the exchange of views between Communist Party of Vietnam General Secretary Nguyen Van Ling and Angolan President J.E. Dos Santos during the latter's official visit to Vietnam last April. Protocol on bilateral economic and technical cooperation in the 1987-1990 period was signed. The two countries' cooperation will be expanded from healthcare, education and agriculture to industry, transport and communications, construction, tourism and other branches. The next session of the Commission will be held in Hanoi early in 1989. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 22 Jun 87 OW] /12913

MINISTRY OF LABOR PROVIDES GUIDANCE ON DECISION NO 86

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 10 Apr 87 p 3

[Excerpts from Ministry of Labor circular providing guidance on Decision 86]

[Text] Implementing Decision No. 86, dated 26 June 1986, of the Council of Ministers, which promulgated temporary regulations regarding the right of autonomy of basic economic units in the sphere of labor and salaries, after reaching agreement with the Central Small Industry-Handicrafts Federation, the Ministry of Labor issued a circular providing guidance regarding the application of those regulations in the basic small industry-handicrafts units. As requested by many readers, our newspaper is printing excerpts from that Ministry of Labor circular:

I. The Position and Role of Small Industry-Handicrafts Production Cooperatives

Small Industry-Handicraft cooperatives are components of the socialist economic system and play an important, long-range role in the national economy. They form a material production sector which contributes positively to providing employment, bringing labor into production, increasing social production, and stabilizing the living conditions of the people.

On the basis of the lines and policies of the party and state, and of state plants, the small industry-handicraft cooperatives operate in accordance with the principle of voluntariness, maintaining their autonomy, and fulfilling their obligations toward the state.

In implementing economic contracts, joint operations, and alliances, the cooperatives are legally equal to the enterprises and state organs with economic relations with the cooperatives with regard to rights and obligations.

II. Responsibilities and Rights of the Cooperatives in the Sphere of Labor

1. With regard to labor:

On the basis of taking the initiative in exploiting all potential to develop production, and endeavoring to increase their production capacity, the

cooperatives are responsible for ensuring continuous work for the cooperative members and have the right to bring in additional workers to increase the volume of production, expand the product line, improve product quality, and fulfill economic contracts with the state.

On the basis of the production and commercial missions, the labor norms, and the management norms, the cooperatives may draft plans to meet their labor needs, within their production-technical-financial-social plans. In implementing the resolutions of the cooperative member congresses, the cooperative directors and management boards have the right to make decisions regarding balancing labor needs within the cooperative.

In addition to their existing members, the cooperatives may implement the state system regarding labor contracts in order to sign contracts for the use of labor, after reporting to the ward, district, city, or municipal people's committee (henceforth referred to in brief as the ward or district). With regard to workers who have been put to the test and have met the standards for admission as cooperative members, as stipulated by the Statutes on Small Industry-Handicrafts Cooperatives, in order to expand the scale of the cooperative so that it can be appropriate to the requirements and capabilities of developing production.

The workers brought into the cooperative must mainly be local nonagricultural workers, with priority going to the families of war dead, families with merit toward the revolution, disabled veterans, the children of cooperative members, people who have completed their military obligations and labor obligations, workers and civil servants transferred from the state sector, etc., in order to develop small industry and handicrafts in the mountain region. If there are no specialized local workers who meet the needs of production, people from other areas must be used in accordance with the system of contracted labor for a limited time, by means of a plan to transfer labor and population, or by means of brotherhood relationship between the lowlands and the mountain region.

The cooperatives have the right to use technical workers who are state workers or civil servants working part-time for the cooperative, the state may be requested to transfer them permanently to the cooperative, or they may be employed according to a contract between the production installation and the schools or scientific-technical organs. Compensation for such workers and civil servants is fixed by the contract.

Cooperative plans to bring in additional workers must be submitted to the planning, grain, labor, and cooperative federation organs at the upper echelon exercising direct management.

In addition to their economic-social development investment plan, the localities must have plans and organize the popularization of trades for youths, such as by opening vocational training centers and conducting apprenticeship training to improve trade skills, promptly meet the requirements of developing small industry-handicrafts production, create jobs, and employ workers in accordance with the slogan of the state and the people working together.

2. Labor safety:

The cooperatives must observe the regulations regarding labor safety (technical safety rules, labor sanitation stations, protection equipment, environmental protection, etc., in accordance with current state regulations).

Special attention must be paid to improving labor conditions in the unhealthy sectors and trades, in trades using chemicals, in trades, in hot occupations, and in trades involving electricity, noise, dust, and strong vibrations. Expenses for labor protection and labor protection equipment are included in production costs at actual local purchase prices.

The cooperatives must correctly implement Circular 04/TT-LB, dated 4 March 1971, of the Ministry of Labor and the Central Cooperative Federation guiding the labor protection work in the small industry-handicrafts sector, and Joint Circular 09/TT-LB, dated 29 August 1986, of the ministries of labor and public health forbidding the use of female labor in especially heavy and unhealthful work.

3. The responsibility of cooperative members and workers:

Small industry-handicraft cooperative members and workers exercising their collective mastership right to build the cooperatives are responsible for obeying the labor bylaws and labor discipline, the cooperative statutes, and state laws, continually endeavoring to increase productivity, quality, and effectiveness, fulfilling obligations toward the state, and increasing legitimate income from labor.

4. Responsibility of the cooperative directors:

The directors, along with the cooperative management boards, must endeavor to fulfill their missions in accordance with the cooperative statutes and discuss matters extensively with the workers in order to determine ways to improve organization, production, and labor management, and are responsible to customers for product quality and for strictly carrying out the economic contracts, for guaranteeing respect for the legitimate interests of cooperative members and workers, and for encouraging everyone to heighten their consciousness of mastery and self-management to develop production, increase incomes, contribute to building the cooperatives, and fulfilling obligation to the state.

5616

CSO: 4209/440

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC NETWORK TO BE EXPANDED

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 15 Jun 87 p 16

[Text] Vietnam, which for some time now has been doing political limbering-up exercises and has adopted a more open posture than at any previous time since the end of the war, now wants to liberalize its air service with other countries. Air Vietnam is to fly to Asian capitals and Asian airlines are to obtain permission to fly to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

This was announced by the Director of the International Affairs section of the Vietnamese aeronautics authority, Le van Chung, according to a report in the Hongkong STANDARD. Hongkong, Singapore, Tokyo and Paris were the Vietnam Air destinations named by Le van Chung. It is said to be the goal of the Vietnamese government to make Ho Chi Minh City increasingly attractive for business people and tourists as the commercial hub of southern Vietnam. Thus, Asian and western airlines could fly to Ho Chi Minh City while air service to Hanoi would continue to be reserved primarily for servicing the airlines of friendly socialist countries--Aeroflot, the GDR's Interflug, Czechoslovakia's CSA. Cathay Pacific, as well as Hongkong's new regional airline, Dragon Airlines, are said to have already applied for permission to fly to Vietnam. Vietnam is said to be ready to discuss these applications.

With its offers to grant air traffic rights, Vietnam appears to be trying to get around its isolation which is mainly the result of initiatives by ASEAN countries, which, in turn, have the support of the United States and the EC. Recently, the ASEAN ambassadors in Tokyo had complained to the Japanese government about growing Vietnamese-Japanese trade relations and about special terms attached to Tokyo's trade with Vietnam which amount to hidden development assistance. But it is very probable that a few ASEAN countries, especially Singapore, also do business with Vietnam. Thai Airways has maintained service between Bangkok and Hanoi since 1977. Philippine Airlines has just signed an agreement, which has yet to be ratified, permitting one scheduled flight each week between Manila and Ho Chi Minh City. Thai Airways has submitted proposals for regular service to Bangkok-Hanoi-Hongkong, in which, apparently, Air Vietnam has no interest. As the sole western international airline, Air France has thus far maintained two flights per week between Paris and Hanoi.

With its connections from the west coast of the United States, via Manila, to the city which was once Saigon, Philippine Airlines, like Air France, hopes above all to attract "Viet kieu"--overseas Vietnamese, who would like once again to visit the old homeland.

HANOI PROVIDES ADDITIONAL JOBS, EXPANDS EXPORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Apr 87 pp 1, 4

[Article: "During the First Quarter Hanoi Provides Employment for More Than 2,000 People, Expands Production of Export Goods"]

[Text] In Hanoi there is a rather great need for jobs. Every year more than 30,000 workers in the four inner-city wards need employment. The Hanoi labor sector is making all-out efforts to employ those workers to serve the capital's economic development programs.

In addition to coordinating with the central organs and enterprises in expanding the contracting-out forms, fully utilizing raw materials to produce consumer goods, and setting up economic development Assault Youth units, the municipality is making all-out efforts to employ large numbers of skilled workers in production and increase the supplies of export goods. In addition to consolidating the cooperatives producing export goods, providing additional workers, and adopting a policy to encourage the installations to maintain such traditional goods as embroidery, lace, artistic goods, rugs, etc., Hanoi boldly invested 22 million dong worth of foreign exchange to purchase equipment and expand the contracted-out production of goods for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In 1987 the municipality is endeavoring to produce for export 1.5 million pairs of leather shoes, 1 million pairs of cloth shoes, and 1.5 million other clothing items.

In order to expand the forms of family handicraft production, the municipality has a plan to improve the the supplying materials and employ laborers and skilled workers in the production of POP fiber and in producing exchange goods for export problems regarding the supplying of materials, state purchasing policies and incentive policies so that workers can be at ease in producing consumer goods gradually being resolved. During the first quarter of this year the municipality provided jobs for 2,053 people, 1,221 of whom have permanent employment.

5616

CSO: 4209/442

SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS SECTOR REORGANIZES PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 87 p 1

[Article: "Small Industry-Handicrafts Sector Reorganizes Production, Creates Many New Products, Employs Nearly 50,000 Additional Workers"]

[Text] Exercising the right of autonomy in production and commerce of the basic units, the small industry-handicrafts sector in many localities throughout the nation are developing production. The rate of development of the cooperative and handicraft sectors in agriculture and individual production have both increased in comparison to previous years. In Hanoi, the production value of the professional handicrafts sector increased 15.9 percent, that of handicrafts in agriculture increased by 84.7 percent, that of the cooperative teams increased 21.8 percent, and that of individual handicrafts increased 25.7 percent. Last year, in the nation as a whole nearly 50,000 additional workers were brought into the small industry-handicrafts sector. Ho Chi Minh City has 3,898 production installations, employing more than 13,000 workers and including 1,354 individual producers and 1,890 households, have been granted permission to do business.

The provinces and municipalities have reorganized their small industry-handicrafts production. Ho Chi Minh City has organized production according to economic-technical sectors: the textile, bicycle, glass, wood processing, artistic goods, paper, metal goods, construction, tailoring, and other sectors. It has set up five sector cooperative federations with more than 25,000 workers, 96 percent of the workers in collective production. Kien Giang reorganized its machinery, sugar, pineapples, rice milling, and food processing sectors. Dong Nai assigned to the forestry, food, salt, and glass sectors management of the production installations based on economic-technical sectors.

5616

CSO: 4209/442

PRICES FALL IN HO CHI MINH CITY AFTER INSPECTIONS HALTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 87 p 1

[Article: "In Ho Chi Minh City, Since the Inspection Stations Were Eliminated the Prices of Some Foods Have Tended To Fall"]

[Text] After the elimination of inspection stations on the roads, the prices of some foods in Ho Chi Minh City have tended to gradually decline. At present, 9 of 52 products, including rice, meat, sugar, beans, etc., have fallen in price by from 2 to 20 dong per kilogram in comparison to the period prior to 20 March, and the prices of 31 products have remained unchanged.

Ordinarily, in April every year prices in the city increase because the supply of state goods decreases (because of Tet), vegetables and hogs are not yet ready for marketing, etc. With the elimination of inspection stations on the roads, the flow of goods from the provinces to the city is gradually increasing with regard to both quantity and quality. The volume of meat has increased by an average of 50 tons a day. The volume of Da Lat produce reaching the Cau Muoi market has increased by three or four times. At the An Lac rice market the supply of rice was unstable and was brought to the market via land and river routes. The amount of rice shipped via both routes has increased three-fold or four-fold. Because the amount of rice being shipped has greatly increased, the price of rice at the wholesale and retail at the wholesale and retail markets had gradually declined.

There are no more inspections and waiting on the roads from the provinces into the city, as in the past. It takes only 3 hours to go from Can Tho (Hau Giang) to Ho Chi Minh City, instead of 4 or 5 hours as in the past. In the past it took 2 days to travel from Ca Mau (Minh Hai) and Chau Doc (An Giang) to the city, but now it takes less than a day. It used to take 3 hours to travel to the city by road from Vung Tau-Ba Ria, but now it takes only 2 hours. In the past only two round-trips could be made in a day, but now three or four round-trips can be made. The normalization of traffic has reduced by one third the amount of time customers must spend on the road.

Due to the effect of the elimination of the inspection stations, the amount of food being sent from the provinces to the city has greatly increased, and prices in the provinces and the city are tending to equalize. The price of rice in My Tho (Tien Giang) has also fallen. The city decided to lower the prices of rice and a number of goods. At the same time, it has intensified its guidance of the tax and market management sectors, promptly punished speculators and blackmarketers, and enabled the flow of goods to be truly orderly and disciplined and to exert a good effect.

HAI HUNG RESIDENTS GO TO DEVELOP NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 87 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Nearly 2,800 People in Hai Hung Go To Develop New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Hai Hung is continuing to redistribute its labor forces in the agricultural and industrial production sectors, while at the same time guiding the campaign for people to go to develop new economic zones. During the first quarter of this year, in a campaign lasting 40 days Hai Hung saw off 631 families, totaling 2,755 people, from the districts of Tu Loc, Ninh Thuan, Kim Thi, and Cam Binh, who went to develop a new economic zone in Ea Ka District, Dac Lac Province. In My Van District, 44 families went to Gai Lai-Kon Tum. Many villages, such as Le Loi and Tu Xuyen (Tu Loc District), Pham Kha, Van Phuc, and Ninh Thanh (Ninh Thanh District), Hong Khe (Cam Binh District) did a good job of sending people to develop new economic zones.

Hai Hung has a policy of granting everyone going to develop new economic zones 1,000 dong or 30 kilograms of rice and travel expenses. Each household may invest in building a house with an area of 30 to 35 square meters. Each person may also buy sufficient grain for 3 to 6 months at guidance prices. The province also coordinated with the new economic zones in organizing living facilities, fields, etc., so that the newly arrived people can be at ease in production labor and in organizing their lives. However, the number of party members going to develop new economic zones is still small.

In 1987 Hai Hung is endeavoring to fulfil a plan to transfer 4,800 workers and a total of 12,000 people to develop a new home area. The districts and cities have set up new economic zone funds, implemented the slogan "The state and the people work together," determined a rational investment system, and ensured that the people who go can quickly stabilize their living conditions and begin production in the new economic zone. The province is guiding the localities in resolving well and at an early date the selling of property of people who go, in a considerate and rational manner, so that both the people who go and those who remain behind can be content and enthusiastic.

5616

CSO: 4209/442

VINH PHU PAPER MILL DESCRIBED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese 30 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Mai Anh: "Introducing a Complete Import Project: the Vinh Phu Paper and Pulp Plant"]

[Text] In the Bai Bang area of Phu Ninh Vilalge, Phong Chau District, Vinh Phu Province, between 1975 and 1981 there was constructed an imposing, important industrial installation: the Vinh Phu Paper and Pulp Plant.

The plant is one of the largest centers for producing pulp and paper in our country at present. It has modern equipment and machinery, and its technical level is on a par with that of the world paper and pulp technology of this decade.

The plant consists of five principal factory departments: a sizing department equipped with two modern sizing machines, a paper pulping department with a capacity of 48,000 tons of bleached pulp a year, a sodium-chlorine department capable of producing 5,000 tons a year, an electricity generating department with two 28,000 KW generating turbines, and a shop capable of maintaining the equipment and machinery and of manufacturing the necessary parts and components in a timely manner. In addition, a fiber-growing area of 300,000 hectares was zoned and planted, and every year provides about 250,000 tons of raw materials. In order to be self-sufficient in transporting the exported and imported raw materials and finished products the plant was equipped with hundreds of trucks, a number of railroad cars, and a barge unit.

Because the entire plant was imported by means of a grant from the Swedish government, the order of commercial relations and relations between Technoimport (Vietnam) and the companies of the other capitalist countries have many points which differ from the ordinary procedure. In this case, the relationships and commercial dealings are primarily purchases on the capitalist market, with the assistance of Swedish technicians.

To help the Vietnamese quickly grasp purchasing methods, Sweden has held classes in Vietnam and Sweden to train purchasing agents for Technoimport, and the Ministry of Forestry. Under the close guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the coordination of many relevant organizations, and by means of its own efforts, Technoimport was able to fulfill its mission, contributed

positively to making effective purchases, and did a good job of using the large aid fund provided by Sweden for the project. More than 200,000 tons of equipment, machinery, material and goods were transported to the site on time and safely. Since the time when sizing machine No 1 was brought into operation (November 1981) and sizing machine No 2 began production (August 1982), the plant has supplied hundreds of thousands of tons of finished paper products of all kinds, such as graph paper, typing paper, and wrapping paper to meet consumer needs, especially the cultural and educational needs.

Thanks to supplementary annual aid from Sweden (100 million kroners by 1990), the plant will have many advantages for accepting and attaining the plan norms assigned by the state.

So that output can attain the designed capacity of 55,000 tons of paper a year, with the technical assistance of Sweden the plant is going all-out to perfect and complete a number of aspects, especially by means of joint operations and alliances, to ensure the timely, complete, and stable supplying of the various kind of fuel (coal and POL), chemicals, and replacement parts, and especially bamboo and wood (about 250,000 tons a year), in addition to between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of raw materials (bamboo and wood for continuous stockpiling in the warehouses).

With determination to victoriously fulfill the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress, the 3,000 cadres, workers, and civil servants of the Vinh Phu Paper and Pulp Mill are gradually renovating management, production, and commerce in order to attain better results with regard to both the quantity and quality of paper in future years.

5616

CSO: 4209/440

IMPORTANCE OF SEEDSTOCK IN DEVELOPING CORN EMPHASIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Hong, Deputy Director of the Central Seedstock Corporation and Director of Seedstock Corporation No 1: "Resolve the Seedstock Problem Well To Develop Corn"]

[Text] During the 1986-1990 5-year plan period and until the year 2000, on a national scale corn will be a crop of foremost importance among the subsidiary food crops, will play a role second in importance only to rice, and contribute to solidly resolving the problem of providing food for society, feed for animal husbandry, raw materials for industry, and export.

Emphasis will be on developing rice production along the lines of intensive cultivation, intercropping, and catch crops, while at the same time gradually expanding the corn-growing area in places with favorable conditions, such as the midlands region, the northern mountain region, the Central Highlands, eastern Nam Bo, and the Mekong Delta. It is necessary to concentrate on intensive cultivation and increasing the number of growing seasons, on the basis of rapidly introducing technical advances in the corn areas, in order to utilize the potential of labor, land, and natural conditions, and continually increase the corn output in a stable manner.

By 1990 the national corn area must be increased to at least 500,000 hectares and the corn yield to more than 20 quintals per hectare, an increase of 4.1 quintals per hectare over 1986, and we must produce 1 million additional tons of corn. According to the results of a survey and a plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the area that could be planted in corn by intensive cultivation, mixed cropping, and increasing the number of growing seasons amounts to 800,000 hectares. The Council of Ministers has adopted the policy of drafting a plan covering the period between now and the year 2000, in which efforts will be made to increase the national corn-growing area to 1 million hectares, with an average yield of 40 quintals per hectare.

To attain those goals, it is first of all necessary rapidly zone concentrated corn-growing areas to produce animal feed in accordance with the requirements of the central and local levels. Every year the state must set aside materials for the animal husbandry and livestock feed corporations in the provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, and Vinh

Phu in the north and Dong Nai Province in the south. Every year the provinces should set aside materials for the commodity corn production areas.

However, in order to quickly have large local corn production or to produce commodity corn it is necessary to concentrate on investing in material-technical bases, invest in materials, and introduce technical advances into intensive cultivation to increase corn yields. All efforts must be concentrated so that, by 1990, the nation can have 100,000 hectares producing commodity rice, 20 percent of the total area, and a yield of (32.2 percent of quintals per hectare (an increase of 12.2 quintals per hectare in comparison to the average yield), and an output of 320,260 tons (32.2 percent of the total area), in 23 provinces, totaling 72 districts, in the Red River delta, the northern midlands and mountain region, the former Region 4 area, the Trung Bo coastal area, the Central Highlands, and eastern Nam Bo. In 1987 efforts will be made to create 40,000 hectare of concentrated corn.

Among the intensive cultivation technical measures, in addition to irrigation, which is the most important measure, new, high-yield varieties are a decisive premise for the intensive cultivation of corn. High-quality local varieties, which usually provide low yields, and new corn varieties which provide high yields, are creating new capabilities with regard to the intensive cultivation of commodity corn.

Therefore, each area and locality must decide upon a structure of corn seasons and a structure of corn varieties that is appropriate to the over-all production structure of each area. On that basis it is necessary to calculate capabilities for increasing the number of corn crops to fully utilize the land and labor of each area. Specifically:

Adding a winter crop on the two-crop rice land, adding a spring corn crop on rice seedling fields, and adding a corn crop on river bottom land by replacing a slowly-maturing winter-spring corn crop with two quickly-maturing corn crops, or by growing a winter corn crop and a spring peanut or soybean crop.

The provinces in the northern mountain region must add a corn crop on land that was previously used to grow only one rice crop, and add an August corn crop on upland fields.

The actual situation has shown that the potential for adding a corn crop in the midlands and mountain region is very great. However, it must be realized that corn is a crop which rapidly depletes the soil if all intensive cultivation measures are not applied, in combination with crop rotation and soil improvement. In places with steep inclines and a high rate of erosion, corn will provide high yields for a few years after the land is cleared, but if no steps are taken to improve the fields and oppose erosion, and rationally bolster the soil, the land will rapidly become depleted and corn yields will gradually decline.

The provinces in the Mekong Delta have the advantages of fertile soil, sufficient water, and sufficient sunlight during the winter-spring and spring periods. Therefore, attention must be paid to investing in soil improvement, the use of good varieties, the implementation of crop rotation, adding a

spring corn crop on long-term 10th month rice land, and developing a summer-fall corn crop in places with much fertile soil.

The provinces in eastern Nam Bo and the Central Highlands have large land areas and dry weather, and are often affected by drought at the beginning of the season, which causes major losses for summer-fall corn. In addition to the principal crop, it is possible to grow a winter-spring corn crop in bottomland with sufficient moisture. It is necessary to invest in large and small water conservancy projects to ensure intensive cultivation and increasing the yields of corn and the other short-term industrial crops (cotton, soybeans, peanuts, and sunflowers) in the winter-spring and spring-summer seasons.

In order to implement an appropriate, crop rotation system in each area and locality and rapidly determine variety structures which are suitable for the locality, while rapidly propagating the good varieties so that they can be supplied for main-season production and rapidly introducing the good varieties into production.

In the North, in addition to the officially reorganized varieties there are the TSB2, MSB49, M2, Song Lam 1, and other varieties.

In the South, there are such mixed corn varieties as VM1, and VM2, VM3, hybrid corn, etc.

In addition to the other intensive cultivation measures, such as water conservancy, fertilizer, the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, the improvement of soil-working implements, and increasing the planting density, the corn variety work plays a basic role in the program to develop corn production.

In the near future, with regard to the corn variety work it is necessary to continue to research the selection and cross-breeding of new rice varieties which are appropriate to the different ecological areas, to fulfill the increasingly greater requirements of production. Specifically, those varieties include cold-resistant varieties in the northern provinces, drought-resistant, high-quality varieties to meet the requirements of resolving the grain problem in the high-altitude areas; long-term varieties which are planted at the beginning of May and harvested in December (after the rainy season) to resolve the problem of drying and storing the corn in ways that are appropriate to the weather in the Central Highlands and in eastern Nam Bo; and varieties that have a dormant period, varieties with protective leaves to avoid the phenomenon of grains on the plan sprouting when they mature and encounter rain, and varieties that are suitable for fully mechanized cultivation.

With regard to the organization of guidance, it is necessary to have concentrated guidance from top to bottom. The research topics must be effectively guided to avoid fragmented, dispersed research and wasteful duplication.

The selection and creation of varieties must be researched within a state network. Each ecological area must have at least one installation to research, select, and create corn varieties. It is necessary to clearly determine the path of advance in selecting new varieties. In the first phase, mixed varieties are demonstrating their superior productivity in comparison to the local varieties and are relatively easy to propagate. In the near future (1986-1990) it is necessary to both expand the use of mixed corn varieties and promote the research of cross-bred varieties (mixed corn varieties and mutant varieties). In the 1991-1995 phase the mixed and cross-bred varieties must be the dominant varieties in main-season production. Only the central echelon is capable of researching and officially recognizing the new varieties. The researching and official recognizing of new corn varieties must be more strict than in the case of rice. The localities (provinces and districts) must organize apparatus to directly carry out the researching of varieties.

In the phase of propagating and distributing corn seedstock, the treated corn seedstock produced by the state meets only 40 to 60 percent of the main-season production (while rice needs only 5 to 7 percent). Therefore, although the main-planting corn area is many times smaller than the rice area, the need for treated seedstock produced and distributed by state seedstock stations may be greater than the need for treated rice seedstock.

Two grades of rice seedstock are supplied. Pure seedstock is provided by state stations, with the coordination of the regional research installations or ecological area. Grade-1 seedstock are supplied by the central and provincial installations by organizing a network to select and propagate good varieties and seeds that meet quality requirement and intensively cultivate corn.

In the immediate future it is necessary to guide the expansion of the selection and improvement of corn varieties, and the improvement of methods of storing rice seedstock by the production bases (production collectives, cooperatives, and state farms), while also building installations to maintain the varieties of each area.

In addition to the popularization of good corn varieties, it is necessary to draft technical intensive cultivation rules for the corn areas, depending on the production season.

Below the seedstock grades of the state, the peasants may obtain their own seedstock for one season (F2) in the case of hybrid corn, or two or three seasons in the case of mixed corn varieties, referred to collectively as the main-season planting grade.

It is necessary to, at an early date, determine state-grade seedstock standards, as well as the control regulations and rules, experiment separately with the application of mixed and hybrid corn varieties, and step up the effective quality control of seedstock for each key corn-growing area.

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CSO: 4209/441

COOPERATIVE CHRONICALLY SHORT OF CASH

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 10 Apr 87 p 5

[Article: "Cash, a Constant Difficulty"]

[Text] The Dong Nghia Machinery Cooperative in Subprecinct 6, Precinct 5 was formed by merging individual production bases. The cooperative produces paper pulping machines, wood-sawing machines, rubber rolling machines, noodle-cutting machines, machines to make plastic bags, and lathes, and repairs parts made of iron, copper, and aluminum.

In 1976 the Dong Nghia cooperative surpassed its 1976 plan by 27 percent, with a total production value of 1,485,442 dong. Although the cooperative signed many contracts with a value four times greater than the norm assigned by the state, only half of the contracts signed with localities, such as Hanoi, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Can Tho, Can Tho, Lam Dong, etc. , could be fulfilled because the cooperative could not obtain sufficient cash to meet production expenses, especially to purchase the primary raw materials. Some months the cooperative receives so little cash it cannot pay the cooperative members.

The Dong Nghia cooperative has many highly skilled technical workers and many modern production facilities. Despite credit relationships with the customers, the customers units wait for days without being able to obtain their products. Because it could not obtain cash from the bank, the Dong Nghia cooperative had to cancel a contract it had signed with the Chi Mai cooperative (Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi). Clearly, the shortage of cash has restricted the development of production by the Dong Nghia cooperative, which cannot fully utilize the capacity of its machinery or the technical skills of its members. That has affected the living standards of the cooperative members. When setting up the cooperative we collectivized many production means: nine lathes, seven drilling machines, four grinding machines, three steel-cutting machines, etc. We had to purchase some machines, the primary production facilities, with gold. Now that the cooperative has been formed, collective production and living conditions have become difficult, only because we cannot withdraw enough cash to purchase raw materials for production and to pay salaries. That is a problem that must be resolved.

We hope that the bank will apply new measures to serve the development of production. Could a small industry-handicrafts bank be formed? Something must be done to enable the cooperatives to deposit and withdraw money easily, in order to increase the circulation of capital in production at the basic level and contribute to doing a better job of mobilizing idle capital for the state.

BRIEFS

TRI AN POWERPLANT--On 12 May in Ho Chi Minh City, Comrade (Tran Van Danh), director of the Energy Department, and Comrade (Ivanov), chief Soviet specialist, signed documents on a plan for the general arrangement of and architectural solutions to the Tri An hydroelectric project. The plan, formulated by a Soviet design institute, was extensively studied by Vietnamese architects over the past three months. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 23 GMT 13 May 87 BK] /12913

HAI PHONG CONSUMER, EXPORT GOODS--This year the small industry-handicrafts sector of the municipality of Hai Phong accepted a plan to produce 550 million dong worth of consumer good and 200 million dong worth of export goods. The municipal cooperative federation, along with the relevant sectors, determined quality standards and helped the installations draft complete technical regulations to produce 154 new and improved products. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 87 p 1] 5616

CSO: 4209/442

CORRUPT COOPERATIVE OFFICIALS DENOUNCED

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 13 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Hoai Nam: "Were They the 'Bosses'?"]

[Text] Editor's note--On 20 September 1986, TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP received a collective letter from many members of the Hop Nhat Cooperative (Ha Dong City, Ha Son Binh Province), which produces leather soccer balls for export. The letter bared their wretched living conditions and the board of directors' attempts to usurp their right to collective mastery and violate regulations on financial, supply, and grain management. The editorial office dispatched a reporter to look into the affair along with the provincial and municipal unions of cooperatives, basic-level installations, and some organs concerned.

Below is the reporter's article on that matter.

From the Denunciatory Letter....

The chief editor put several typewritten sheets on my desk and said:

"This is a letter denouncing irregularities at Hop Nhat Cooperative (Ha Dong City). Please get ready to go to Ha Son Binh for an investigation."

I read the letter and remained silent, immersed in thoughts. Images of the past flashed through my mind. In 1980, I took part in a meeting held at the editorial office with representatives of Hop Nhat members. They came in to complain about what they called unfair distribution of profits between the group that sewed leather gloves for export and the one that sewed leather soccer balls for export, wondering why indirect--and not direct--production personnel were given a pay raise.

Now, through this letter I was going to meet with Hop Nhat members once again. I had the presentiment that something had gone wrong with Hop Nhat in the past 5-6 years--since 1980.

...To Statements Before Control Began

A representative from the public security internal protection unit of Ha Dong City said:

"Clearly, many economic activities of Hop Nhat demand scrutiny. Its members are extremely unhappy. However, we have to wait until the control delegation completes its work to make a final judgment. The delegation will be set up this afternoon (9 October 1986) in accordance with a decision of the municipal people's committee.

Comrade Tuan, director of the Ha Dong municipal union of cooperatives, said:

"The members' grievances focus mainly on how profits are distributed and on the director's engaging in convivial activities. However, in my opinion, the matter is not serious. Our people are taking part in the control delegation."

The board of directors of the provincial union of cooperatives:

"We welcome an investigation of Hop Nhat Cooperative. Offenders should be prosecuted according to the nation's law. If the city will not investigate, our vertical sector surely will."

Control Began

The delegation to control Hop Nhat Cooperative's economic activities was created on 9 October 1986 in accordance with Decision No 230/QĐ of the Ha Dong municipal people's committee. Its chief was Nguyen Xuan Chuyen, vice chairman of the inspection committee of the municipal people's committee, and its members included representatives from the financial, tax, and public security bureaus, the union of cooperatives, and the grain corporation in the city. Representatives from the Ha Son Binh economic police force and union of cooperatives and from the inspection committee of the CPV municipal committee and the municipal organ of control were also invited to participate. The delegation worked for more than a month, during which it was divided into teams to examine specific problems.

Below are extracts from the final report submitted by the delegation on 2 December 1986.

The following were the mistakes and flaws of some cadres in the cooperative:

- The managerial organ of the cooperative operated in a bureaucratic, passive, and undemocratic way in violation of the right to collective mastery of the masses (plans for production, contract production, financial affairs, and capital construction were not submitted to congresses of cooperative members for careful discussion). Instead, these were communicated summarily to members at annual meetings to review preliminary and final production achievements. The financial situation was not made public. Bonuses and disciplinary measures were not announced in a clear-cut manner. The cooperative was a leading unit of the leather-making sector in the province, for which it was commended by the Council of Ministers' but in fact, the title of emulation combatant was conferred almost exclusively on the board of directors or on those not involved directly in production.

- The board of directors failed to comply with the regulations and bylaws of Vietnam's small-industry and handicraft cooperatives.

- It failed to give full attention to the material and spiritual living standards of cooperative members. Nor did it educate, mobilize, and stimulate those engaged directly in production.

- The control committee did not fulfill its role and obligations. Its chairman failed to organize and lead the committee independently; instead, he stepped into managerial shoes, in conflict with the cooperative's bylaws.

- The chief accountant arrogated to himself the authority of others and controlled all economic activities of the cooperative.

Serious offenses against the principles and procedures of accounting, financial management, and property and supply management, which caused losses to the collective:

A. Accounting books and documents for use as references were kept in an unsafe and erratic manner. Receiving and disbursing notices were scattered about, with no accompanying originals; worse yet, records on a given year were put in another year's file. Necessary documents are lacking.

Accounts were recorded in a devious way. Of 40 accounts, in fact only 13 were used. Many entries were made on one side of an account. Bookkeeping procedures were skipped. According to regulations of the vertical sector, a high-level cooperative must embrace the double-entry system. At Hop Nhat, however, entries were half-double, half-single. In his report on 8 November 1986, Mr Don, the bookkeeper, acknowledged: "Given my capabilities, this was the most I could do. I relied on my knowledge and memory (!) to balance my books."

Data submitted to superior echelons were not exact. In the cooperative's 1985 report to committees and sectors, they conflicted with those coming from a government tally, showing an excess of capital by 298,506 dong.

Increases in raw material prices, which made commodities cost more and earned the cooperative 206,928 dong, were entered erroneously as mobile capital (Account No 85). Although that amount of money was part of the cooperative's revenue for 1985, it was not reported by the bookkeeper.

Similarly, increases in the value of the cooperative's fixed assets (according to state guidelines) were not substantiated by original documents, official records, and other data. Worse still, no books were kept to record changes in these fixed assets.

B. Too much money for entertainment:

Documents gathered by the team in charge of auditing accounts and finances indicate clearly that most of the funds set aside for subshops, management, and consumption was diverted to entertaining guests and organizing eating and drinking festivities. In 1985, 77 parties cost 162,700 dong, including 111,840 dong in checks for 44 parties and 50,560 dong in cash for 23 parties.

In the first 9 months of 1986, 70 parties cost 62,898 dong (including 37,135 dong in cash).

All the 67 receptions paid for by checks were not substantiated by original documents or by books on which detailed expenses should be entered. The only proof was check stubs, most of which showed only brief entries. For instance, "store at Market I: 222 dong"; or "on 2 August 1985: 47 dong"; or "Quang Trung: 1,690 dong"; etc. The 77 receptions paid for by cash were corroborated only by a list of expenses or invalid documents. In a 3 January 1986 report, Bach Vu Tu, party chapter secretary and control committee chairman, stated clearly: "If a guest visited Mr Don, the bookkeeper, the latter would throw a party and would request reimbursement. And whenever a disbursement was approved by the cooperative director, I would vouch for it with my signature." He added: "I cannot remember because statements on entertainment expenses were collected and paid on the second and third of each month. I simply certified all the bills presented by the board of directors."

In 1985, a total of 321,550 dong was spent with no original vouchers (old dong).

In the first 9 months of 1986 alone, expenses with no original vouchers reached 80,815 dong (new dong).

The bookkeeper supported--rather than challenged--these unprincipled activities. He requested no original vouchers, making disbursements on the basis of a list of expenses and deferring adjustments until the next pay period.

Disbursements were irresponsibly approved by the director, but that did not prevent the control committee chairman from "certifying that they were true." (Below, this writer will cite two figures to point out that the entertainment cost was astronomical.)

In 1985, total wages for 100 cooperative members involved in direct and indirect production were 182,247 dong. During the same period, however, entertainment alone cost 162,700 dong.

C. Lax management of supplies and property:

A look at capital construction shows that the cooperative did not comply with the principles of and regulations on that activity. It made no estimates nor final statements. Nor did it sign building contracts or issue bills of loading and unloading for purchased materials. The bookkeeper made final statements on each construction period--but not on each category of work. He recorded how much money was spent--but not how many bricks, tiles, wood, and bamboo were purchased.

Furthermore, the control committee chairman played a direct part in capital construction. He did make advance payments for entertainment, buy materials, hire laborers, and assign work to contractors. From 1980 to 1984, Mr Tu advanced a total of 734,558 dong. He made payments on the basis of itemized lists or unclear and inadequate documents. For instance, an unnumbered voucher on 15 July 1981 stated briefly: "beer, wrapped cooked pork, and peanuts for capital construction, 130 dong." Below, acting as the control committee chairman, Mr Tu signed his name, certifying that the expense was true!

Even during the capital construction period, the board of directors took it upon itself to sell at cheap prices some building materials--which it did not have in abundance--including 503 kg of iron and steel, for 6,141 dong; 14,448 kg of cement, 25,945 dong; water pipes, 4,372 dong; 3 tons of quicklime blocks, 813 dong; and 5,000 bricks, 550 dong. The names of buyers were not mentioned, and there were no bills of loading--only sale receipts.

Since the cooperative did not keep documents on the building progress of each category of work, the control delegation could not quantify the volume of supplies and manpower involved in the project, and therefore could not assess the losses and waste in capital construction (in other words, the use of the investment in capital construction--1,874,670 dong [old dong]--could not be substantiated).

Some Thoughts About the Affair

A striking note of the Hop Nhat episode is that cooperative members were deprived entirely of their right to collective mastery. They could not take part in making plans for production, financial affairs, capital construction, and welfare. They were transformed into veritable employees--and the worst ones, because they could not know beforehand how much compensatory money and benefits they were going to receive. The board of directors and control committee members appointed themselves bosses, arrogating to themselves enormous powers and refusing to make financial statements public, to discuss democratically, and to let cooperative members supervise economic activities and outside transactions. They spent irresponsibly, loosened management, and gave no attention to the material and spiritual living standards of cooperative members. But it is wrong to blame all of this on a "lack of competence." Perhaps it is wrong to blame all of this on a "lack of competence." Perhaps they chalked up Hop Nhat's maturity to their own achievements. With opulence replacing misfortune, were they entitled to live high on the sweat and pain of these "low-born" cooperative members?

They have forgotten that the ups and downs of the cooperative are determined by the workers.

If in the past, they had contributed to Hop Nhat's growth, they now undermined the cooperative with their erratic leadership and management style. First of all, they undermined the trust of handicraft laborers engaged in making products for society.

Regrettably, why did not the municipal and provincial unions of cooperatives promptly diagnose and treat the disease that has long affected the cooperative? It is imperative to review and prosecute offenders. However, it is now urgent to maintain and develop production at Hop Nhat at all costs. To succeed, we should begin with organization and personnel--as we always do in similar circumstances.

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SHOWING OF 'DECADENT' VIDEOTAPES DECRIED

BK230310 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jun 87

[TUAN TIN TUC article by (Phan Trong Hai)--date not given]

[Text] For the past several months, regulations on the control, circulation, and showing of videotapes in Dong Thap Province have been seriously violated. Many units owning videotape recorders have evaded registration. Many videotapes produced in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Western Europe are banned because of their decadent contents have continued to be shown widely in public places for commercial purposes.

There are 40 videotape recorders in Dong Thap Province. Only 27 of the 70 sets of videotapes approved by the provincial board of censors for unrestricted showing were produced in Vietnam or other socialist countries. The provincial movie distribution and projection corporation is no longer the sole organ in charge of distribution and control over the origin of videotapes. Almost all organs having videotape recorders have managed to get tapes from their own sources and have freely duplicated them.

Under the pretext of hospitality or research, a number of organs, for instance the Marine Products Corporation, the Refrigeration enterprise, and the Dong Thap Construction Materials Manufacturing Enterprise, have shown in public places for the viewing pleasure of cadres and workers videotapes that have not been approved or have even been banned by the board of censors. Prompted by business profits, some unauthorized organs have brought in videotapes having an undesirable content such as "Autumn's Falling Leaves," "A Cunning Plot," "The Twelve Exterminators," "Love Among Martial Arts Practitioners," and "Karate." These movies have been shown for commercial purposes in remote villages not easily subject to control.

An advertising sign was put up outside a movie theater in Hong Ngu District and additional tickets were sold to the public. However, once the audience got into the theater, they had to pay a surcharge for a decadent, pornographic movie. This was done under the pretext of satisfying the audience's request. In Thanh Hung District, many video teams even carried weapons and called themselves members of the An Giang provincial military unit. Colluding with a number of cadres in villages adjacent to An Giang Province, they organized the show of decadent videotapes for commercial purposes. Colluding with private parties, local cadres at My An Hung village, Thanh Hung District, showed

banned videotapes to raise funds for the village budget. When members of the district cultural investigation team came and seized the tapes, they blocked their way and assaulted them in an attempt to take back the tapes.

The Non-commissioned officers school of the 9th Military Region made arrangements with Tan My village, Thanh Binh District, and showed a decadent movie in the school's cultural hall. When the investigation team got to the scene, a school military man fired a warning shot and was rude to the team members. The further away the villages are, the more serious the nature of the problem involving the public shows of banned videotapes.

The aforementioned public shows of videotapes that have been banned or have not been approved by the board of censors should have been brought before the law. However, seizure of tapes has been the maximum sentence imposed on those cases so far. It is clear that the Provincial Party Committee echelons and local administration have exerted loose control over videotapes. The cultural sector, and particularly the cultural investigation units at the district and city levels, have not gone beyond the point of detecting such incidents. They have not had the support of various law enforcement organs in order to appropriately deal with the above-mentioned cases.

In the interest of fairness, we must say that we still do not have enough interesting films or sufficient movie projectors and professional movie operators to meet the demands of our movie goers. Therefore, videotapes have played a positive role in filling this gap. A number of films having constructive contents and matching the local politicosocial tasks have been shown on videotape and have been welcome by our viewers. Yet, the truth of the matter is that in Dong Thap Province the number of films having inappropriate, commercially-oriented contents far exceeds the number of films of a constructive nature. Even a number of the films approved by the provincial board of censors need to be reviewed because of the nature of their contents.

Several years ago, people used to watch films produced by the Soviet Union or Vietnam. Now the amount of money derived from ticket sales by mobile movie projection teams as well as by other movie theaters has seriously dropped. The audiences, in particular youths and teenagers, flock to video show rooms where violent, pornographic videotapes are widely available. According to reports from the educational sector, last year incidents involving school students skipping classes in order to watch video shows were widespread. Worse still, as a result of violent and sexually-arousing videotapes, incidents involving students leading an undisciplined lifestyle or brawling in general schools in Dong Thap Province have reached an alarming rate.

Reestablishing the regulations on the control and use of films and videotape recorders with a view to effectively meeting the people's cultural demands constitutes an urgent requirement for Dong Thap Province in particular and for other provinces and municipalities throughout the nation.

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CSO: 4200/666

END